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W. B. BANCROFT'S HANDY VOLUME SERIES, No. 1. May, 1894.
Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year. Published Quarterly by W. B. Bancroft & Co.,
411 Market Street, San Francisco.

ALL ABOUT The MIDWINTER FAIR SAN FRANCISCO



AND
INTERESTING
FACTS
CONCERNING
CALIFORNIA
BY
LALIESIN EVANS

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SAN FRANCISCO

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SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

ALL ABOUT

THE

MIDWINTER FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO

AND INTERESTING FACTS
CONCERNING

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CALIFORNIA

SECOND EDITION

[REVISED AND ENLARGED]

BY

TALIESIN EVANS



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PUBLISHED BY
W. BANCROFT & CO.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY
THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

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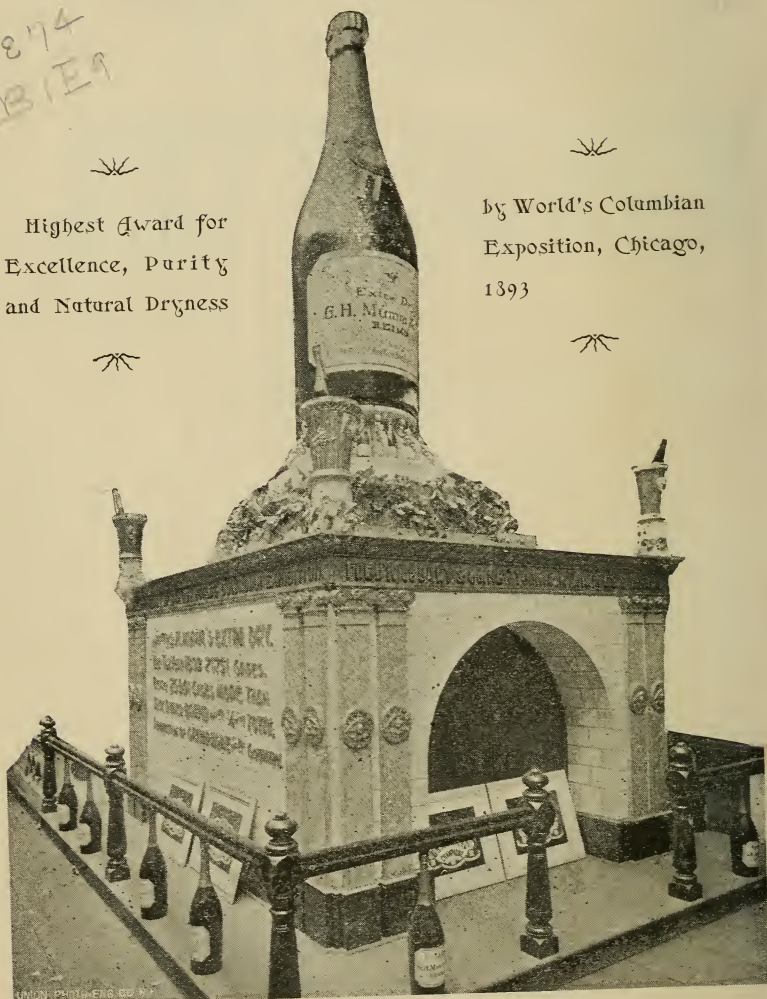
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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.



THE mission of *All About the Midwinter Fair* is to provide visitors to the California Midwinter International Exposition of 1894 with a convenient and reliable guide to all places of interest within the Fair grounds and in San Francisco and its environs, and to furnish them with such information concerning the resources and attractions of the Golden State as will be of service to them while sojourning here and of interest to them, possibly, after returning to their homes. The information contained in it has been carefully prepared and it has been arranged in a way handy for ready reference. Strict attention has been given to conciseness as well as to correctness of statement, so that the reader may not be wearied by prolixity nor worried through being misled by erroneous information. The maps and illustrations included will be found instructive as well as useful. A comprehensive index has also been provided, and the size and shape of the book have been made to fit the pocket without encumbering it.

The visitor to the Midwinter Exposition will, therefore, find in *All About the Midwinter Fair* a friendly medium for the removal of most of the troublesome annoyances and perplexities which are liable to be encountered in his ramblings without its assistance.

Residents of California will find within the covers of this handbook just such information concerning the State, San Francisco and the Midwinter Fair as they would desire to communicate to their friends abroad, by whom it will, without doubt, be regarded as a very acceptable gift.

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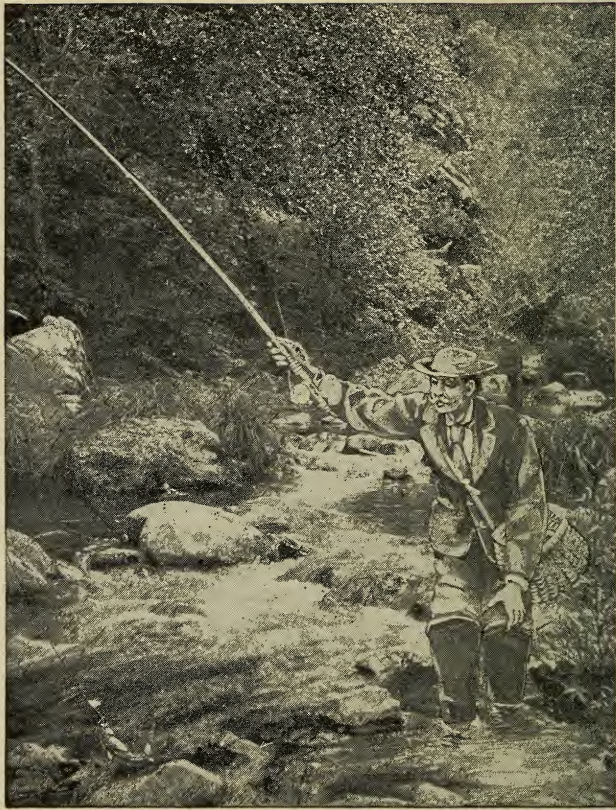


THE popularity of *All About the Midwinter Fair* has been so great as to necessitate a second Edition. This is presented to the public now in a much more complete and comprehensive form than the first edition, for the California Midwinter Exposition of to-day is a very different thing to what it was when first thrown open to the public.

So much of the contents of the first edition as has been preserved in the present one has been carefully revised. This edition contains a good deal more matter than the first edition. The chapter on the Fair itself has been nearly entirely re-written, and a great many additions made to it, which will greatly increase the interest of the reader in it and enhance its value greatly as a directory to the Fair Grounds, and as a souvenir of the Midwinter Exposition for friends abroad.

No expense has been spared either in the matter or illustration. The present edition contains scores of new half-tone photo-engravures of first-class execution of scenes in the Fair Grounds which the first edition did not contain, and which it was then impossible to obtain because they did not then exist. Such a handsomely illustrated book has never before been offered to the public in California for the price. The author feels confident that his efforts, and the efforts of the publishers, will be duly appreciated, and the second edition of *All About the Midwinter Fair* will receive a welcome even warmer than that which was accorded the first edition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May, 1894.



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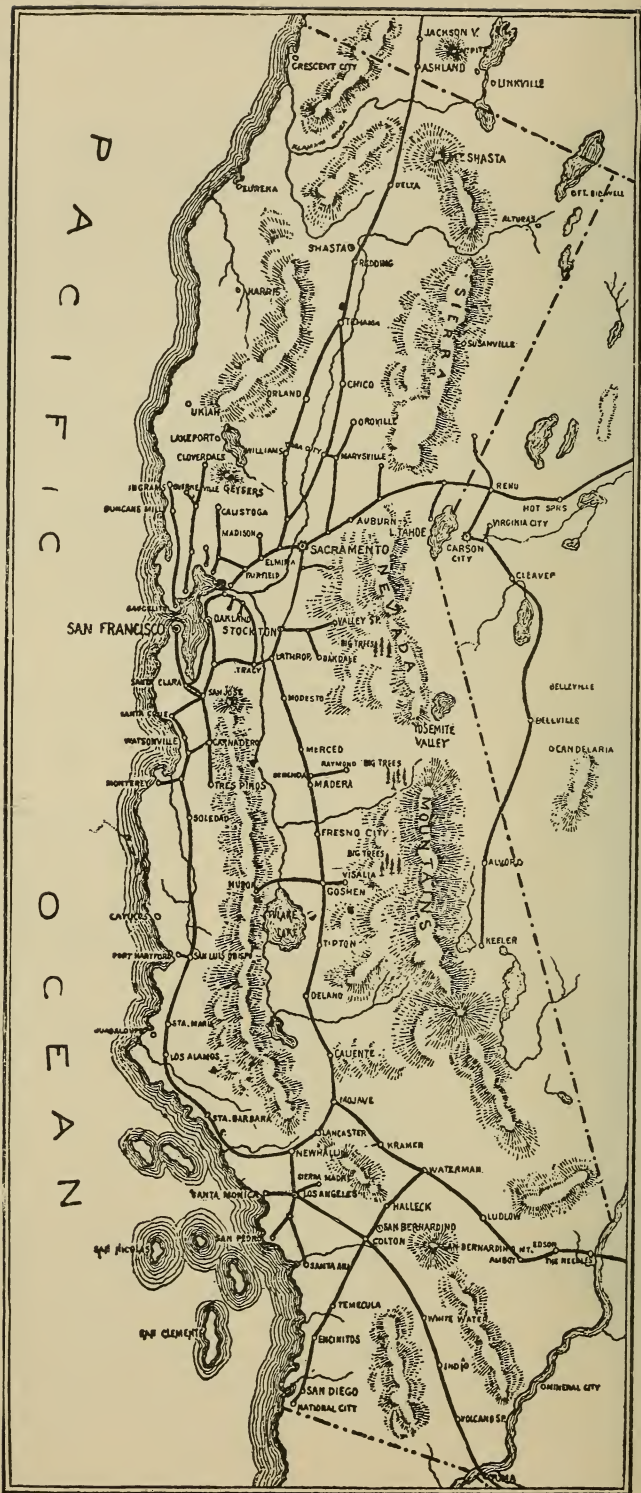
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MAP OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA :

The Land of the Golden Sunset.



Origin of California—

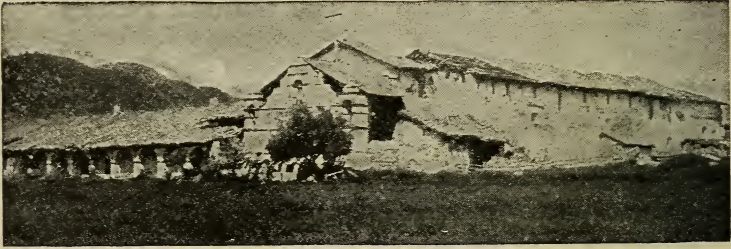
The origin of California—the name of the Golden Sunset State—is obscure and uncertain. It was first applied in a Spanish romance, published in the sixteenth century, to an imaginary island in the Pacific Ocean. It was afterward attached by the Spaniards to the peninsula lying between the Gulf of California and the main body of the Pacific, now known as Lower California, which they found in their voyages of discovery during the time of Cortez. It was officially adopted in the State Constitution, framed, ratified and put into effect in 1849, nearly a year before Congress regularly admitted the State into the Union under the Act of September 9, 1850.

Discovery of California—

The Midwinter International Exposition of 1894 gives the visitor from abroad an opportunity to study California in a way that has never before been offered, under new and favorable conditions. At all times in its history this land of the Golden Sunset has been surrounded by a halo of romance. Cortez's explorations of the Gulf of California and the territory adjacent to it first excited the human imagination concerning the *terra incognita* lying farther north. The honor of its discovery rests, however, with Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, who made a voyage along its shores in 1542 in the service of the Spanish Viceroy de Mendoza, and in whose honor Cape Mendocino, the most westerly headland on its coast, was named by the voyager. But Sir Francis Drake is believed to have been the first European to set foot on the shores of California. He is supposed to have landed at what has since been called Drake's Bay, near Point Reyes, in 1579. At the same time and place the first Christian service held on California soil was rendered by the Chaplain of Drake's flagship, and in commemoration of this event a massive stone memorial cross has been erected at Golden Gate Park, near the site of the Midwinter Exposition.

The Mission Era—

In 1769 the San Francisco friars, under the leadership of Father Junipero Serra, began the foundation of the California missions by the planting of the first establishment at San Diego. During the fifty-four years following they founded twenty other



SAN ANTONIO MISSION

institutions of the same order at various points between San Diego and Sonoma. Following is a complete list of the California missions and the date of their establishment: San Diego, 1769; San Carlos, 1770; San Gabriel and San Antonio, 1771; San



MISSION INDIANS

Luis Obispo, 1772; San Francisco (Mission Dolores) and San Juan Capistrano, 1776; Santa Clara, 1777; San Buenaventura, 1782; Santa Barbara, 1786; Purissima, 1787; Soledad, 1791; San Fernando, San Miguel, San Bautista, Santa Cruz and San Jose,

1797; San Luis Rey, 1798; Santa Inez, 1804; San Rafael, 1817; Sonoma, 1823. Many of these mission churches are now in ruins. Some of them have been repaired and partially restored in recent times, so as to fit them for re-occupation. They were originally designed as places of worship for the use of the native tribes which were then numerous, but living in a state of barbarism and spiritual darkness, and for whose conversion to Christianity the Franciscan friars devoted their lives. The civilizing



MISSION BELL,

influences thus brought to bear upon the Indians of California had, however, much the same effect upon them as such influences have had on the native races elsewhere on this continent, for their decline has been coincident with the decay of the churches erected for their benefit, and only a few of them are now to be found at any of the missions. At some of the old mission establishments they have disappeared altogether, and many

of the mission churches which have been partially restored are now being used for worship by those who have succeeded them as occupants of the soil.

American Occupation

In 1846 the American flag was raised at Monterey by Commodore Sloat, as a token of the occupation of the country by the United States. In 1848, at the conclusion of peace by the signing of the Treaty of Queretaro, Mexico formally ceded the territory now including the State of California to the United States. The same year, but at an earlier date, to-wit: on the 19th of January, John W. Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill at Coloma, which brought the new territory into greater prominence than ever, resulting the following year in one of the most notable gold excitements which the world has ever witnessed. It is said that eighty thousand immigrants came to California in 1849, most of whom at once engaged in mining the rich gold placers, which extended over an area of about ten thousand square miles.

Gold Mining—

Gold mining has been prosecuted in California ever since Marshall's discovery was made, and although now occupying only a secondary place in the resources of the State, it yields annually from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and it has contributed to the world's wealth up to date the enormous sum of \$1,300,000,000. The shallower placers have, of course, been exhausted long ago, and for over ten years the working of the deep-gravel deposits by the hydraulic process (a method of mining peculiar to the State) was nearly totally suspended by operation of law. Recent action by Congress providing for the impounding of the vast quantities of detritus which this process of mining releases and discharges into the beds of the navigable streams, has, however, made the resumption of hydraulic mining possible, and visitors to the Midwinter Exposition have abundant opportunity in the mining districts, in the northern part of the State, to witness this interesting industry, while exhibits of all the appliances employed in it are to be found in the Mining Department of the Fair. Just at present there is a great revival in progress also in gold quartz mining and many important developments have been the result. The visitor to the Midwinter Fair will find in the Mining section a display of the resources of the State in this respect and of other minerals found and profitably worked in the State, finer than has ever before been attempted in any country.

Agricultural Products—

The real development of California has occurred since the discovery of gold and through the agency of its fertile soil and

genial climate. During the Mexican regime, and for the first two years of the American occupation, it was strictly a pastoral territory, its broad valleys and the sunny slopes of its mountain ranges being the pasturage of great herds of Spanish cattle, whose hides, tallow and horns constituted the chief articles of export. The great herds of Spanish cattle and the flocks of Merino sheep which succeeded them have long ago passed away, and for over twenty years past the State has been one of the largest wheat exporters in the world, the surplus products of its grain fields being shipped to feed the hungry millions of Great Britain and Continental Europe. But in recent years the horticultural and viticultural resources of the State have stepped to the front, eclipsing all others in value and variety. The horticultural products embrace, as is shown in the Agricultural and Horticultural Building at the Fair, all the varied range common to both the temperate and semi-tropical zones, soil and climate being equally favorable for their perfect development, and that in the greatest profusion. These fruits are shipped in the fresh and in the cured state in large quantities by rail and by sea to the Eastern and interior States and abroad, commanding special attention and good prices in the markets where sold, owing to their early development and superior quality.

Early Fruits—

A better conception of the adaptability of soil and climate to fruit culture may be obtained possibly from the fact that, with a brief interim of about six weeks in the beginning of the year, strawberries grown in the open air without the agency of any "forcing" medium, are purchasable in the markets the year round. In favored districts, north of San Francisco, ripe cherries have been shipped before the end of March; apricots at the end of April; peaches before the middle of May; apples and cherry plums following a few days later; figs at the end of May, and grapes before the close of June. And when the greater part of the United States is locked in ice and buried under a sheet of snow, this Western land of perennial sunshine and endless summer is placing in the markets of Eastern cities train-loads of golden fruit from its orange groves. Fruit growing has, naturally, become one of the chief industries of the State, and it is estimated that a capital of over \$20,000,000 is actually invested in its orchards.

District Specialties—

Many districts in the State are devoted to the cultivation of special classes of fruit. For instance, prune growing is the chief orchard industry of the Santa Clara Valley. The principal cherry orchards of the State are in Alameda County, only an hour's ride

from San Francisco. Apricots are made a specialty in the Vaca district. Fresno, Tulare and other counties in the San Joaquin Valley; Woodland and Winters in Yolo County; Auburn in Placer County and some sections of the southern part of the State constitute the raisin districts. The chief wine districts are in Napa, Sonoma, Alameda, Santa Clara, Sacramento, Tehama, Yolo, Fresno and Los Angeles Counties. The vintages of Livermore Valley in Alameda County have carried off some of the chief prizes in the Paris and Chicago Expositions, and the products of all the wine districts of California are in great favor in the Eastern States and in England, France and Germany. Olive culture finds a home in Santa Barbara, San Diego and Placer Counties, in each of which districts large tracts of land are devoted to the production of the fruit for oil making and pickling purposes.

Big Orchards, Vineyards and Farms—

The State is famous for its big orchards, vineyards and farms. The great Glenn wheat ranch embraces almost an entire county comprising between fifty and sixty thousand acres cultivated to cereals. The largest apple orchard in the world is at Novato, Sonoma County, and covers six hundred acres. The largest vineyard in the world is at Vina, Tehama County, comprising four thousand acres, and the next largest, the Natoma, near Folsom. The Vina ranch, of which the vineyard is a part, comprises fifty-five thousand acres of land which the late Senator Leland Stanford dedicated, in conjunction with the Gridley wheat ranch, embracing twenty-one thousand acres in Butte County, and the Palo Alto stock farm, consisting of seventy-three hundred acres in San Mateo County, and constituting the largest horse farm in the world, to the cause of higher education as represented in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University which is located thirty-three miles south of San Francisco. The largest fruit orchards in the State are those of General Bidwell of Chico, consisting of sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty trees. Some districts are devoted to the raising of early vegetables for home consumption and shipment east and Santa Clara County supplies the entire United States with onion seed. The latter county has really the largest seed farms in the world, producing one-half the world's supply, shipping over three hundred tons annually, mostly to Europe.

Citrus Culture—

Contrary to popular impression abroad, citrus culture is not confined to the southern counties. Much of the region north of the Tehachepi Range is quite as well adapted for that purpose as the most favored localities in the south-land, the lime, lemon and orange flourishing there equally well. As a matter of fact and

worth recording here, the earliest California oranges marketed are produced by the groves of the northern counties—at Oroville, Thermalito, Palermo, Newcastle, Winters and Vacaville. All of these places are north of San Francisco and some of them are situated in the foothills of the Sierra. In each of these places, the orange ripens three and four weeks earlier than it does in any part of the southern counties; and for size and quality the oranges of the northern groves have proven superior when brought into direct competition at the Citrus Fairs with those produced at Riverside and other southern orange districts.

California Climate—

It goes without saying, of course, that a State which yields prolifically such varied agricultural products must be possessed of an exceptionally mild climate. California comprises an area of 156,591 square miles of territory which extends through ten and one-half degrees of latitude, but the climate is practically isothermal throughout the greater part of it. The temperature the year round of the great central basin of the State, embracing the Sacramento and San Joaquin and tributary valleys, extending from the latitude of Santa Barbara to the base of Mount Shasta and comprising nearly one-third of the area of the State, is very similar to that prevailing in the southern counties. Over a vast area of this great basin, frost and snow are, in fact, unknown. The greater part of it possesses some meteorological advantages over the southern counties, in the fact that the annual rainfall is heavier and irrigation for the production of crops, whether they be fruits or grain, is unnecessary.

Meteorological Subdivision—

The State may be very fairly divided into three meteorological subdivisions: the coast district, comprising the territory lying between the summit of the coast ranges and sea which is somewhat humid and cool owing to the prevalence of fogs and proximity to the ocean; the central district, which may be embraced between two parallel lines following the summit of the inner Coast Range on the west and a corresponding elevation along the flank of the Sierra foothills on the east, from the foot of Shasta to the Lower California boundary line; and the mountain region comprised within the higher altitudes of the Sierra Nevada and other ranges lying within the snow and frost lines. But the area of the latter district is comparatively limited, and in the greater part of the State there are in reality only two seasons of the year—the wet and the dry. The former sets in usually in November and closes beginning of May. During the rest of the year rain very rarely falls in any part of the State.

Hop Culture in California—

In 1893 the yield of hops amounted to 9,500,000 pounds, valued at \$1,600,000, while the crop of 1894 is expected to yield over 12,000,000 pounds.

This State is the only section in the world where the hop crop is not injured by the hop louse, or other vermin, the disturbing element in the cultivation of this plant. In fact, there never has been known such a thing as a failure of the crop; while last year, when every hop-producing country in the world had a short crop, owing to the ravages of the hop louse and drought, California had a phenomenal yield, and harvested the largest crop in its history.



HOP FIELD

The quality of the hops produced in Alameda and Sonoma Counties is far superior to any others grown in the United States, and are meeting with great favor abroad, where they command a price equal to the far-famed "Kentish Goldings" and "Bohemians," the highest priced hops in the world.

The largest yard in the world is located at Pleasanton, in Alameda County, where there are over 300 acres under cultivation in one piece, on the modern trellis system. The accompanying cut represents a sectional view of the Pleasanton Hop Company's yard at Pleasanton, and shows a yard in full bearing. A growing model of this yard is set out in the space adjoining the Horticultural and Agricultural Building at the Fair. A crop of about 1,000 pounds per acre is generally gathered the same year that the roots are set out, while thereafter the yards yield about 2,000 pounds per acre, or almost three times the average of New York State or Europe. The average cost of raising hops in California is about ten cents per pound.

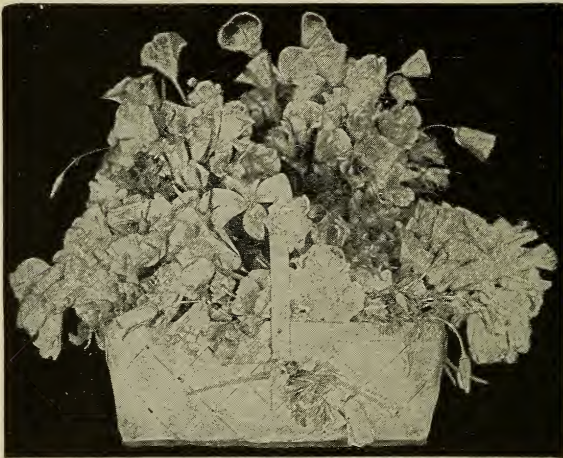


GLACIER POINT, OVERLOOKING YOSEMITE VALLEY

[This cliff projects over Illilouette Canyon, three thousand feet below]

California in Midwinter

There can be nothing more charming to the eye of the sight-seeing tourist than a California midwinter landscape, unless it be the same landscape in the spring. The hills and valleys are clothed with verdure brought forth by the early winter rains and furnishing abundant nutritious feed to the herds of fattening kine browsing upon them. The air is fragrant and fresh and vibrates with the twittering of the feathered tribe, while the purified atmosphere seems to give a clearer and longer perspective to the vision. If the tourist enters the State by either of the northern routes, the sudden change from the frost-bound realms of the storm and snow king into verdure-clad valleys and mountain ranges, is like an unexpected transition into Paradise; if the entrance be made through either of the southern portals—by way of the Needles and Tehachepi Pass, or by way of Fort Yuma and San Gorgonio Pass, the effect of the change from the monotonous



CALIFORNIA POPPIES

desolation of the desert to a land of luxuriance is the same. Reports of the richness of California's soil, the geniality of its climate and the grandeur and picturesqueness of its scenery may have been listened to heretofore with a strong suspicion lurking in the mind that the narrative was highly flavored with romance; but the testimony of the vision dispels the notion of fairy tales and they promptly assume the shape and status of glorious realities to the enchanted senses.

California in Spring—

But notwithstanding all the varied beauty of an average midwinter, the greater glory of California is manifested with the

coming of Spring. It is then that the wild flowers, many-hued and fragrant, begin to unfold, bedecking every valley, mountain slope and wooded height with a gorgeous garment of many colors. Conspicuous among this varied floral group is the California poppy or *eschscholtzia* which, by common consent, has been adopted as the floral emblem of the State. This brilliant flower decorates meadow and mountain with great masses of gold and orange. The dainty green foliage of the manzanita and the ruddy tints of its flaming and distorted branches are smothered under a crown of delicate pink and white blossoms. The orchards burst forth in full bloom. The carefully pruned vineyards are



CAMPING OUT

again in leaf. The dark pine forests take on a new and brighter color; the tiger lily springs from its cover, and the tender blades of the growing grain leap from the brown earth as soon as it is deserted by the plow-boy and the harrower, quickly hiding it under an emerald mantle of wondrous richness. This is the aspect of nature as it is viewed by the tourist in California fresh from the reading of accounts of havoc and death waged by blizzards in the great Northwest, of the damaging effects of frost

and flood and gale along the Atlantic seaboard and of the devastating work of cyclones and tornadoes throughout the central and southern group of States.

California in Summer—

Summer comes to California full grown at the close of the rainy season. It is the season of ripening. The verdure disappears from the face of the land with the same magical acceleration which brought it into being. The corollas of the floral host wither and drop, and pod and petal and stalk shrivel under the heat of the sun. The grain fields whiten, ready for the harvester. The green pastures are turned to russet, and the beaded head of the wild oat grows gray. The fruits of orchard and vineyard mature and mellow; and every hand that has the strength to gather the harvest can find employment, and every available beast of burden and vehicle is required to transport it to market. This is the season when the toiling dwellers in cities and towns seek repose and recreation by camping out in secluded nooks and corners in the Coast Ranges and in the higher altitudes of the Sierra.

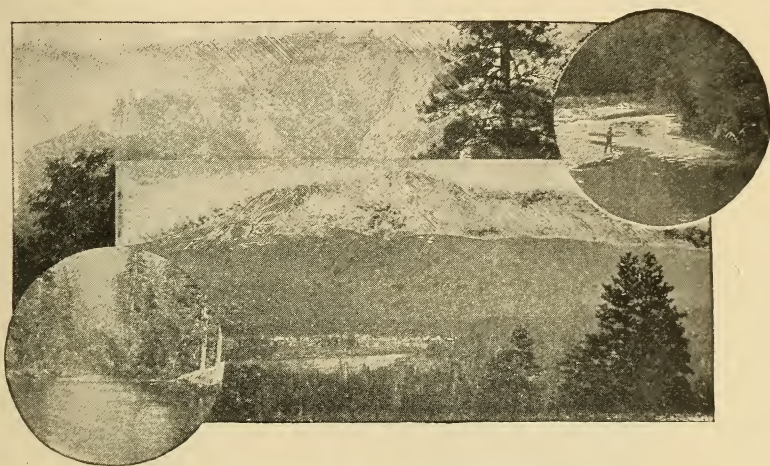
California in Autumn—

Then comes Autumn "crowned with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf," the most benignant season of the year. Calm, placid, tender and genial, it follows in the wake of Summer and lingers long in what would elsewhere be the lap of Winter. The cool ocean trade winds have died out, and the fierceness has passed out of the sun's rays. The hum of the vine press is heard through the land and the rich vintage is flowing into the vats. The later fruits are ripe for the gatherer, and the groves of the Hesperides are preparing to yield their golden apples. Autumn frequently prolongs its stay in California to "ring out the old year and to ring in the new."

Mountain Scenery—

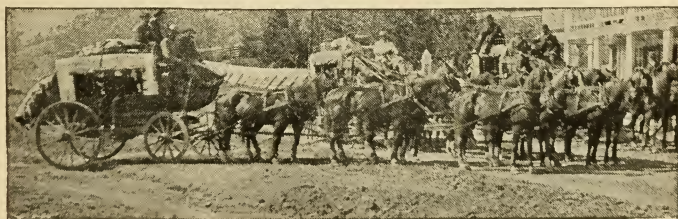
California excels in mountain scenery, and it contains some of the most interesting high peaks on the continent. The fame of Mt. Shasta, the silent, snow-capped sentinel of the north, which elevates its cone-like head into the air 14,442 feet above the sea-level, is world-wide, and its neighbor—Castle Crags—although much inferior in height, has of late years attracted much of the attention of tourists, owing to its exceptional beauty and its picturesque surroundings. "Old Baldy," as Mt. San Bernardino is familiarly called, serves a similar purpose in the south to that of Shasta in the north, as it guards the southern gate to the State, rising in imposing grandeur above all its fellows in the Sierra Madre. About midway between these two

peaks is Mt. Whitney, the monarch of the Sierra Nevada, 14,887 feet above the level of the sea, and constituting the highest elevation in the State. It stands in Inyo County, and is becoming famous as the source whence some of the finest marble obtained in California is quarried. Interesting peaks near San Francisco, well worthy the attention of tourists, are Mt. Diablo, standing in the heart of the inner Coast Range, twenty miles east of San



SHASTA AND CASTLE CRAGS

Francisco, plainly visible on a clear day, and from whose summit one of the finest views obtainable on the continent is brought within the range of vision, and Mt. St. Helena in Napa County, less than fifty miles due north of San Francisco. A fine view of land and sea is also obtainable on a clear day from the summit of Mt. Tamalpais, which is only a few miles' walk from the neigh-



A YOSEMITE STAGE

boring town of Sausalito, and it is easy of access at all seasons. But the Mountain Mecca of all tourists in California is the Yosemite Valley, situated in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, and reached from San Francisco by rail and stage in less than two days, and at a cost of less than \$100 for the round trip. The ride by stage—the old-fashioned means of transportation still in vogue

in many parts of the State, especially to many of the more popular resorts—is exceedingly interesting, the road passing, no matter which of the two routes into the valley is selected, through a wild and romantic region and giving the astonished tourist an opportunity of seeing those forest wonders, the giant Sequoias, and occasional glimpses here and there of the fascinating industry of gold mining in its varied forms. The Yosemite contains some of the most wonderful natural phenomena on the face of the



THE BUTTRESS OF EL CAPITAN

globe. The stupendous granite cliffs, walling in the great gorge and rising vertically from one-half to three-quarters of a mile high from the floor of the valley, are supported by buttressed domes and adorned with waterfalls of incomparable beauty, some of which have a clear, unbroken descent of nearly a thousand feet over the face of the cliff. A view up the great valley from Inspiration Point is one of the grandest ever enjoyed by the human eye.

The region of Lassen Buttes in the northeastern corner of the State is full of natural wonders, but it is seldom visited by tourists for the reason that it is remote from railroad communication and difficult to reach by other means of transportation. In the summer season the summit of Shasta tempts the courage and endurance of the tourist.

Natural Wonders—

The State is full of natural wonders of interest to the Eastern tourist. Mineral springs without number, hot and cold, some



LOOKING UP YOSEMITE VALLEY

suggestive of the realms above and others of the regions below; petrified forests, geysers and mammoth redwoods are within easy distance and accessible at trifling cost. Many of the mineral springs contain medicinal properties of great value, and a large number of them have in consequence developed into popular resorts.

Interesting State Institutions—

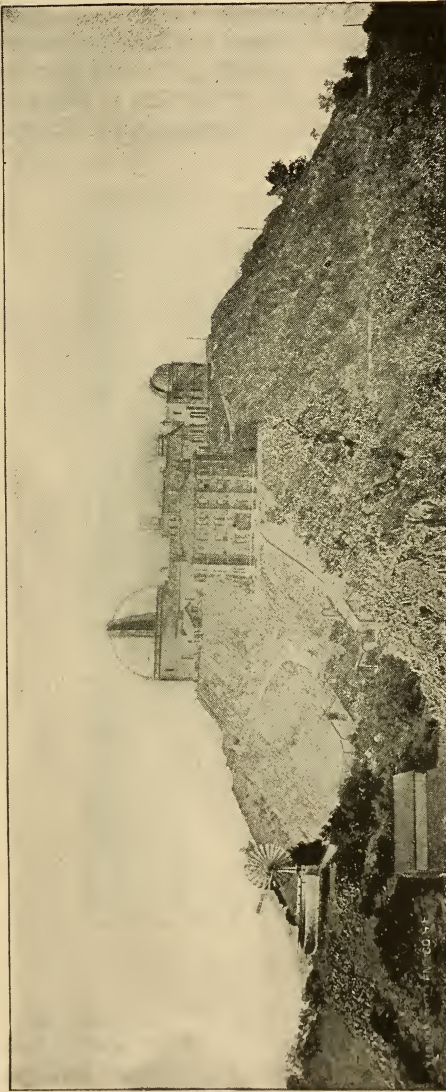
Tourists interested in the inspection of educational, penal, humane and scientific institutions can indulge their taste at trifling expense and with little loss of time during their visit to San Francisco. The University of California is located at Berkeley, three-quarters of an hour's ride by ferryboat and rail; the Leland Stanford Jr. University, constituting one of the most unique and handsome groups of collegiate buildings in the United States, is less than an hour's ride by rail. Lick Observatory, the gift of the late James Lick to astronomical science, can be reached by rail and stage in a few hours, as it is located twenty-six miles east of San Jose, whence it may be seen, on the summit of Mount Hamilton. This observatory contains, of course, the largest



MOUNT SHASTA IN WINTER

achromatic telescope in existence, the big lens having a diameter of thirty-six inches in the clear. Many discoveries of interest to astronomers, among them a fifth moon in the system of Jupiter, have been made at this observatory. At Agnews, also adjacent to San Jose, is an asylum for the insane; another is situated at Napa, and a third at Ukiah, Mendocino County. The student of penology may look into the California system at San Quentin, an hour's ride by ferryboat and rail from San Francisco, or at Folsom, Sacramento County, where he will also see one of the finest dams constructed in the United States for the development of power. The education of the deaf and dumb and blind is exem-

plified at the institution devoted to that purpose at Berkeley, adjacent to the University of California, and an Industrial Home for the Adult Blind is maintained by the State at Oakland.



LICK OBSERVATORY

Game—

The sportsman may indulge his love of the chase to his heart's content in almost any line of game he may desire. Of course the larger game, such as the grizzly and cinnamon bear, are found only in the fastnesses of the higher Sierras. Deer is plentiful in all of the mountain districts. Hares, or jackrabbits, are so numerous in the San Joaquin Valley that they have become intolerable pests and are slaughtered by tens of thousands yearly by driving them in droves into pens erected for the purpose. Cottontail rabbits and quail are plentiful in almost all the hills. During the winter months the marshes and rivers furnish good duck hunting and the plains of the

upper Sacramento and its tributaries furnish fine sport in the way of wild geese. Under the State law the game season is open as follows: For deer, from September 1st to October 15th; quail,

from September 1st to March 1st; doves, from August 1st to March 1st; wild duck, from September 1st to March 1st. In some of the counties the deer season begins in the month of July.

Fishing—

The State is famous among the followers of Isaac Walton for its fine fishing grounds. Trolling for salmon is a favorite pastime at certain seasons of the year in Monterey Bay, the only place in the open ocean in the world where this gamey fish is taken in salt water by means of a line. Almost every stream in the State is



A CALIFORNIA TROUT STREAM

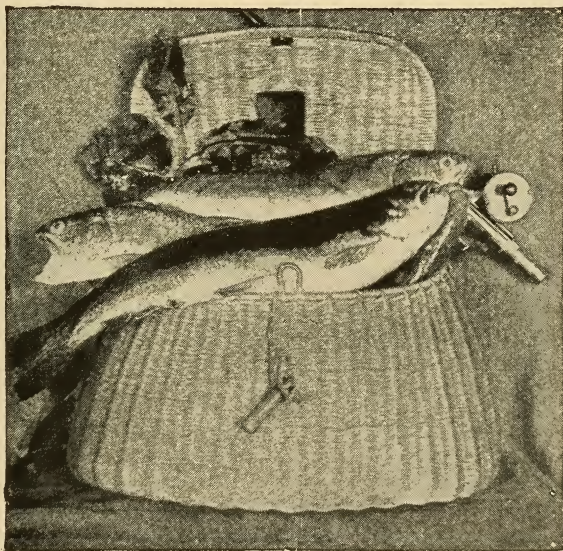
stocked more or less abundantly with trout, affording fine sport for the angler, while many of the lakes teem with whitefish and speckled beauties. There are a great many good trout streams adjacent to San Francisco, but the best fishing and the largest fish are obtainable in the waters of the upper Sacramento and its tributaries. This State is the home of several species of trout not found elsewhere, and many of its streams and bays in late years have been stocked with the best game and food fishes of

Eastern waters. Visitors to the Midwinter Fair may test their skill as anglers in California streams and lakes, as the season begins April 1st and closes November 1st.

Big Facts in Short Dress—

California is larger than all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined.

Railroads penetrate all the counties in the State except Modoc, Plumas, Lake, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Alpine, Trinity, Humboldt and Del Norte, and most of them will have railroad connection in a few years no doubt.



SPECKLED BEAUTIES

Monterey Bay contains a greater variety of fish than any other locality known, over 150 species being reported.

A squash weighing 283 pounds and measuring four feet in diameter is the largest recorded in the State.

There are over 3,000 artesian wells in the State.

Fourteen thousand gallons of olive oil and twelve tons of pickled olives is the record made in one season by a San Diego olive orchard.

Thirty cities and villages, in which one-half of the population of the State dwell, can be counted from the summit of Mt. Diablo.

The largest peach orchard in the State is near Yuba City, and it contains 575 acres.

Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County, boasts of the finest and oldest fig orchard in the State, the trees in which are upwards of thirty years old.

The Alvarado, Alameda County, beet-sugar factory was the first refinery of the kind in the United States.

The first American flag raised in California was that which General Fremont raised on Fremont's Peak, overlooking the towns of Hollister and San Juan de Bautista, more generally known as San Juan South.

The copper used in the construction of the cruiser *Charleston* came from a Campo Seco, Calaveras County, mine.

Santa Barbara raises more pampas-grass plumes than any other place in the United States.

Vina vineyard contains 3,500,000 vines.

The longest lumber flume in the State is in Madera County, extending from above Fresno Flats to Madera, and it is sixty miles long.

Fresno County produces over one-half the raisin crop of the State.

San Francisco never had but one genuine snowstorm in the memory of any one living, and that occurred December 31, 1882, when the snow fell about three inches deep and remained on the ground twenty-four hours.

The first pig tin ever produced in the United States was from the Temescal mines, and consisted of 207 pigs, or 12,000 pounds.

The first railroad constructed in this State was in 1854, from Sacramento to Folsom, twenty-two miles.

The first street car cable line ever constructed was on Clay street, San Francisco.

The Sacramento is the longest river in the State, being 400 miles from its source in Goose Lake. The San Joaquin is 350 miles; Klamath, 275 miles, Feather, 250 miles; Kern, 125 miles.

The largest cantilever bridge in the United States is at The Needles, San Bernardino County, over the Colorado River. Its length of span is 360 feet.

Fresno has produced a sweet potato weighing 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

Sacramento is the largest producer of hops of any county in the United States.

The first shipment of wines to France was in 1891, from Napa County, consisting of 800 puncheons.

English wine merchants now send special buyers to California to supply their cellars.

The first raisins marketed in this State were from Marseilles Valley, Butte County, in 1864. The first carload sent East was by J. P. Whitney, of Rocklin, Placer County, in 1874.

The Mariposa Big Tree Grove has 427 big trees. The largest is thirty-four feet in diameter. Through a tunnel or hole cut in one a four-horse stage is driven daily.

San Francisco has more miles of cable street car lines than any other city in the world. About 120 miles are in operation.

The largest sequoia tree in circumference is in Tulare County, given by United States surveyors at 109 feet. The tallest is the "Keystone," in Calaveras, being 365 feet high.

The first olive trees planted in this State were at San Diego, in 1769. They are still producing fruit.

The largest Irish potato reported last year was from San Luis Obispo County. It was forty-six inches long and weighed thirteen pounds.

The tallest cornstalk ever reported was raised near Anaheim, Los Angeles County. It was thirty-six feet high.

The oldest flouring mill now running is at Valley Ford, Sonoma County. It was started in 1853.

The oldest settlement in the northern part of the State was by the Russians, who built Fort Ross, Sonoma County, in 1811.

The only antimony mines in operation in America are in San Benito County.

It is claimed that Sierra has produced more gold than any other county in the State.

Kern County has the most extensive system of irrigating canals under one ownership in the United States. The largest canal is 32 miles long, 100 feet wide, banks 8 feet high, with 65 distributing ditches 150 miles long.

The first printing press used in California was at Monterey in 1834.

The largest flouring mill in the State is at Crockett, Contra Costa County, with a capacity of 6,000 barrels a day.

Forestville, Sonoma County, has a chair factory now in operation which was established thirty-seven years ago, and has made over half a million chairs.

California is the only country using the combined harvesters run by a traction engine, cutting a swathe forty feet wide, and threshing and sacking grain as it proceeds.

San Bernardino produces more oranges than any other county in the United States.

San Bernardino is the largest county in the United States, covering 21,172 square miles.

San Diego leads every county in the United States in the production of honey. One bee-owner has 6,000 hives.

The only buhach (pyrethrum) plantation in America is located near Atwater, Merced County, consisting of 300 acres.

Ventura County is the largest producer of Lima beans in the world.

Tehama County raises 1,000,000 pounds of peanuts annually.

Bakersfield, Kern County, has produced an orange clingstone peach measuring fourteen inches in circumference and weighing twenty-three ounces.

Sacramento is the largest shipper of green fruits, hops and vegetables of any point in the State.

San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, raised a water-melon weighing 150 pounds, and measuring five feet six inches in length and four feet nine inches in circumference.

The first religious services held in this State was on June 17, 1579, near Point Reyes, Marin County, by Sir Francis Drake's chaplain.

Stockton's Courthouse is the only one in the United States that is lighted and warmed by natural gas from its own gas well, and also supplied with artesian water.

The largest money check ever drawn in the United States was one for \$10,000,000 on the Nevada Bank.

The oldest paper mill in the State is at Taylorville, Marin County. It was established in 1853, and is still in operation.

The average annual income of every farmer in Sutter County is about \$3,000, and the averaged assessed property is about \$2,000 to each voter.

Inyo County has credit for producing two-thirds of the total silver product of the State.

Near Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, is the largest bearing prune orchard in America of 22,000 trees.

The oldest water-power sawmill is in Mill Valley, Marin County. It was erected in 1834 and is now standing.

Santa Clara has more acres in fruits and vines than any other county in the State.

The largest orange tree in the State is at Campo Seco, Calaveras County, and it is now 33 years old. Its oranges often take premium at fairs.

The largest nugget of gold ever found in the United States was at Carson Hill, Calaveras County, November, 1851. It weighed 195 pounds Troy and was valued at \$43,534.

Stockton is the largest manufacturing city outside of San Francisco, and the factories are run by natural gas from gas wells costing from \$2,000 to \$10,000.

At Cave City, Calaveras County, is found one of those peculiar habitations used by primitive man in which are the mouldering bones of unknown ages.

Sonoma has more grape-vines and pear trees than any other county in California.

The most extensive oil pipe-line system in the West is from the Ventura Oil Works, 120 miles long.

The largest fig tree in California, measuring over eleven feet in circumference, is growing near Burson, Calaveras County, and annually produces large crops.

An English walnut tree at Vallecito, Calaveras County, measures nine feet in circumference and is probably the largest in the State.

The only malt whisky manufactory in the United States is at Sausalito, Marin County, according to Government reports.

The first quartz mill was erected in Grass Valley in 1850. Since then the quartz mills of Nevada County have produced over \$100,000,000.

The largest cork oak tree of California is growing at Campo Seco, Calaveras County, and measures seven feet eleven inches in circumference.

The largest cherry tree in the State is near Newcastle, Placer County. It annually produces over \$200 worth of early cherries.

Resorts and Springs—

Almost every visitor is interested in knowing how to reach the different health and pleasure resorts in the State, conveniently situated to San Francisco. The following is a list of the best-known resorts and medicinal springs, the route to be taken to reach them, distance from San Francisco by rail and stage, and the cost of reaching them:

Ætna Hot Springs; Napa Valley, railroad to St. Helena, 64 miles, stage 15 miles, \$4.05.

Angwin; Howell Mountain, Napa Valley, railroad to St. Helena, stage 8 miles, \$3.05.

Auburn; Ogden route, rail 126 miles, \$4.10, \$3.60.

Bartlett Springs; S. P. Co. via Colusa Junction and Sites, 143 miles, stage, 31 miles, \$8.00; or by San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad to Pieta, 94 miles, stage, 41 miles, \$8; round trip, \$15.00.

Big Trees, Calaveras; Stockton, Milton and Merced train to Milton, 133 miles, stage 49 miles, \$18.00.

Big Trees, Mariposa; Los Angeles train to Berenda, thence to Raymond, 199 miles, stage 40 miles, \$12.00.

Big Trees, Santa Cruz; South Pacific Coast narrow gauge, 74 miles, \$2.55.

Byron Hot Springs; Stockton train to Byron, 68 miles, stage 2 miles, \$2.40.

Castle Crags; Oregon line to Castle Crags, 294 miles, \$9.90.

Cazadero; North Pacific Coast narrow gauge, 87 miles, \$2.50; round trip \$3.75.

Congress Springs; South Pacific Coast narrow gauge to Los Gatos, 55 miles, stage 5 miles, \$2.35.

Coronado Beach; Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer, 484 miles, \$15.00; Southern Pacific Company's San Diego train, 611 miles, \$20.00.

Del Monte; Southern Pacific, 4th and Townsend Street station, to Del Monte, 124 miles, \$3.00.

Donner Lake; Ogden train to Truckee, 209 miles, stage 3 miles, \$8.55.

Geysers; San Francisco & North Pacific to Cloverdale, 84 miles, stage 16 miles round trip, \$8.50; or Napa Valley route to

Calistoga (summer only), 73 miles, stage 27 miles, round trip \$8.50; in one way, out the other, \$12.50 (summer only).

Gilroy Hot Springs; Southern Pacific, 4th and Townsend Street station, to Gilroy, 80 miles, stage 10 miles, \$3.70.

Glenwood Springs; South Pacific Coast narrow gauge to Glenwood, 66 miles, stage 4 miles, \$3.60; round trip \$6.60.

Highland Springs; San Francisco and North Pacific to Pieta, 92 miles, stage 15 miles, \$4.50; round trip \$8.00.

Kellogg's; Napa Valley route to Calistoga, 73 miles, stage 7 miles, \$3.05.

Klamath Hot Springs; Oregon train to Ager, 362 miles, stage 20 miles, \$15.00.

Lake Tahoe; Ogden train to Truckee, 200 miles, stage 14 miles, \$9.30, \$10.30; round trip \$16.00.

Lick Observatory; South Pacific Coast narrow gauge, from ferry, or Southern Pacific Company broad gauge, from 4th and Townsend, to San Jose, 50 miles, stage 28 miles, \$6.75 round trip.

Litton Springs; San Francisco & North Pacific to Litton Springs, 70 miles, \$2.40; round trip \$3.60.

Lower Soda Springs, see Castle Crags.

Madrone Springs; Southern Pacific Company's Monterey train, 4th and Townsend, to Madrone, 69 miles, stage 14 miles, \$3.35.

Mark West Springs; San Francisco & North Pacific to Santa Rosa, 51 miles, stage 9 miles, \$2.50.

Mount Shasta; Oregon train to Sisson, 338 miles, \$10.65; guide and horses to summit.

Napa Soda Springs; Napa Valley train to Napa, 46 miles, stage 5 miles, \$1.50; round trip, limited, \$3.50.

Pacific Congress Springs; Southern Pacific Company, 4th and Townsend, to Santa Clara, 47 miles, stage 11 miles, \$2.25; or South Pacific Coast narrow gauge, from ferry, to Los Gatos, 55 miles, stage 5 miles, \$2.15; round trip \$4.25.

Pacific Grove; Monterey train, 4th and Townsend, to Pacific Grove, 128 miles, \$3.25; Saturday to Monday round trip \$5.25.

Palermo Orange Groves; Marysville and Oroville train to Palermo, 143 miles, \$5.90.

Palo Alto, see Stanford University.

Paraiso Springs; Southern Pacific Company, 4th and Townsend, to Soledad, 143 miles, stage 7 miles, \$4.75; round trip \$9.00.

Paso Robles; Southern Pacific Company's Coast Division, 4th and Townsend, 216 miles, \$6.20.

Redondo Beach; Southern Pacific Company's Los Angeles train, 505 miles, \$15 50.

Sacramento (State Capital); Sacramento train at ferry, 90 miles, \$1.50 (P. M. train only), \$2.50, \$3.30; by river steamer, 120 miles, \$1.50.

San Jose; South Pacific Coast at ferry, or Southern Pacific Company at 4th and Townsend, 50 miles, \$1.25; round trip Sunday \$1.50.

Santa Clara, South Pacific Coast at ferry, or Southern Pacific Company at 4th and Townsend, 50 miles, \$1.25; round trip Sunday, \$1.50.

San Rafael, North Pacific Coast via Sausalito, or San Francisco & North Pacific via Tiburon, 15 miles; 35 cents, round trip 50 cents.

Seigler Springs, Napa Valley line to Calistoga, 73 miles, stage 34 miles, \$6.00.

Skaggs Springs; San Francisco & North Pacific to Geyserville, 80 miles, stage 8 miles, \$3.50; round trip \$5.50.

Tuscan Springs; Oregon line to Red Bluff, 199 miles, stage 7 miles, \$7.45.

Upper Soda Springs, Oregon line to Upper Soda Springs, 299 miles, \$10.10.

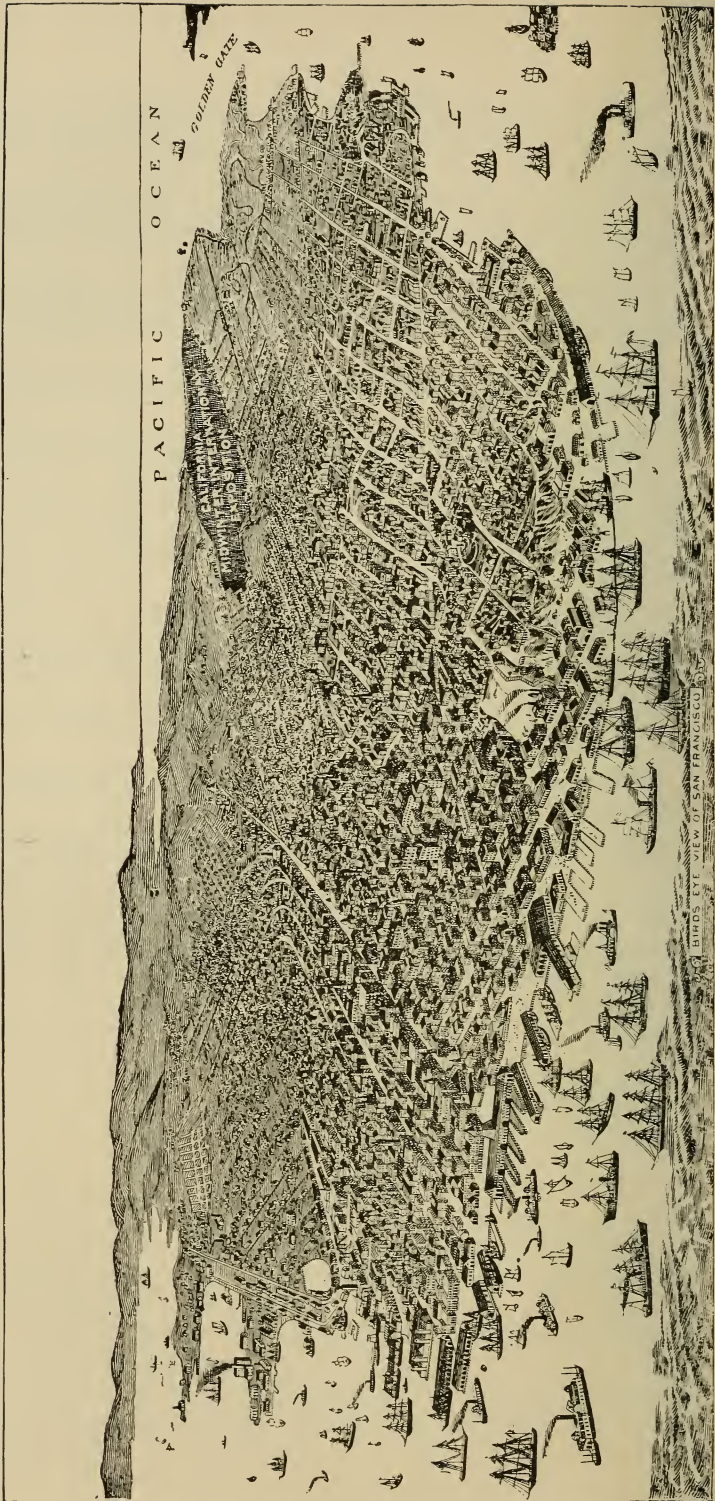
Vacaville; Ogden line to Elmira, to Vacaville, 65 miles, \$2.30, \$2.05.

Vichy Springs; San Francisco & North Pacific to Ukiah, 113 miles, stage 3 miles, \$4.75.

Wawona; Los Angeles train to Raymond via Berenda, 199 miles, stage 38 miles, \$11.00.

White Sulphur Springs; Napa Valley line to St. Helena, 64 miles, stage 2 miles, \$2.30.

Yosemite Valley; via Milton, 121 miles, stage 85 miles, round trip \$40.00; via Raymond, 199 miles, stage 60 miles, round trip \$50.00. Two other stage routes lead into the valley, one via Priests and the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, stage 85 miles, round trip \$40.00; and the other via Calaveras Big Trees, stage 140 miles, round trip \$50.00.



PACIFIC OCEAN

GOLDEN GATE

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO :

The Imperial City by the Western Sea.



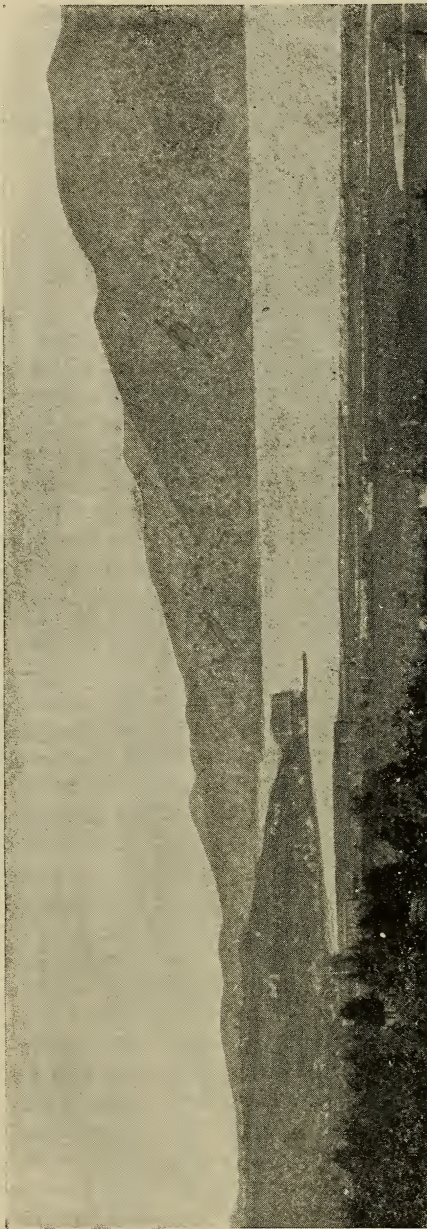
The Gates of the City—

Whoever would visit the California Midwinter Fair must first enter the gates of the Imperial City by the western sea which like ancient Rome, sits supremely on a throne of hills. Barely forty-five years old, San Francisco now has a population of over three hundred thousand inhabitants and, in addition to being the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast, stands in the front rank of the great cities of the nation as the eighth on the list. It occupies the extremity of a peninsula, covering twelve square miles, and is flanked by one of the finest bays in the world on the one side and by the waters of the Pacific Ocean on the other.

The Golden Gate—

The visitor who would enter this city from the sea must pass through a narrow gorge intersecting the outer Coast Range and known as the Golden Gate. This entrance is not over a mile wide at its narrowest point. On the south side rises an irregular wall capped with shifting sand dunes, beyond which lies the city and the site of the Midwinter Fair ; on the north, the bold and frowning cliffs of Marin County rise abruptly from the water's edge and are surmounted by the towering peak of Mt. Tamalpais. For the guidance of mariners, a light-house has been placed by the United States government on the Farallone Islands, a group of barren rocks of volcanic origin standing in the open sea thirty-five miles west of the Gate. Another light is stationed on the north head of the entrance—Point Bonita—and still others on Forts Point and Alcatraz, inside the harbor. The depth of water in the Gate is great enough to permit the largest vessel afloat to pass with safety at any stage of the tide. The government has strongly fortified it with batteries of heavy guns, some of which are situated on the crown of the southern wall ; others have been erected at Lime and Fort Points, within the Gate, and still others on Angel and Alcatraz Islands which command the entrance within the bay.

It is through this ocean gateway that the commerce of the nation with the Orient, with the islands of the Pacific, with



GOLDEN GATE, FROM PACIFIC HEIGHTS

Australasia, the Russian Asiatic Possessions, British Columbia, the western coasts of South and Central America and the bulk of the commerce of Mexico passes; but no unfriendly ship can make the passage without first running the gauntlet of the bristling batteries which serve as its guardians.

The Eastern Entrance—

The eastern entrance to the city is trans-bay. The Eastern visitor who makes the trip to the Midwinter Exposition by rail must come in this way, no matter whether the southern, central or northern transcontinental route is followed. As all roads led to Rome in the days of its greatest glory, so all transcontinental railroads, whether on Canadian or American soil, so far constructed, make San Francisco their western terminus,

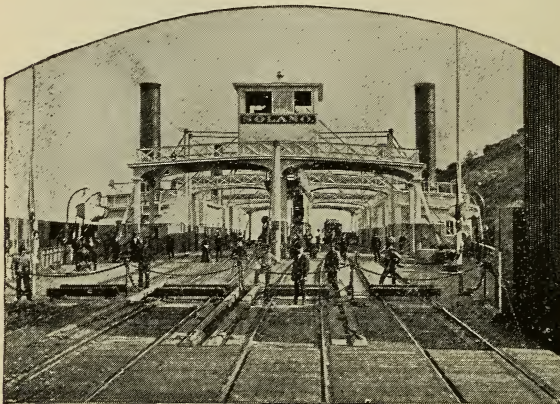
car and ferry boat connecting on the Eastern shore of the bay.



THE TRIUMPH OF LIGHT—SUTRO HEIGHTS

The Largest Ferry Boat in the World—

All routes by land practically converge at Port Costa, situate at the northern end of Carquinez Strait which for many years past has been the chief wheat shipping point in the State. It is also the southern landing place of the ferry steamer *Solano*, which has the distinction of being the largest ferry boat in the world, its deck room being equal to the area of one acre. This mammoth steamer is used for the transportation of trains across Carquinez Strait between Benicia (once the State Capital), situate on the north side of the waterway, and Port Costa. All passengers by rail by the northern and central railroad routes—namely: by the Canadian Pacific, who continue their journey to San Francisco by land; by the Northern Pacific and the Central Pacific—make the passage of Carquinez Strait on the *Solano*. The boat is, in reality, a floating bridge, driven by steam, as the



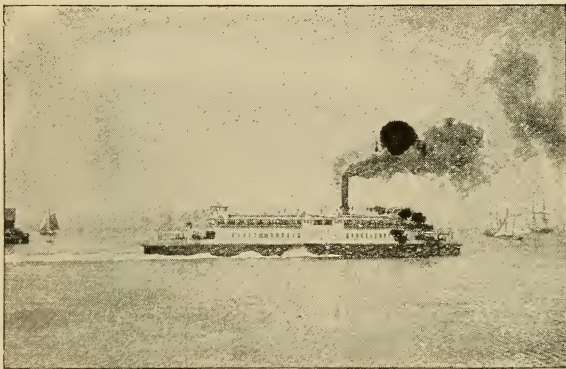
DECK OF LARGEST FERRY BOAT IN THE WORLD

trains are carried on it bodily over the straits. The time occupied in making the passage affords the tourist an opportunity to inspect one of the most remarkable marine structures in existence and to "take in" one of the most interesting water and land scapes he has probably ever viewed. Mare Island, the United States Navy Yard, stands to the west; the city of Benicia spreads out over the hills on the north, and Martinez and Port Costa nestle under the lee of the Contra Costa hills on the south, while midway flows the current of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, dotted with bay and river craft, engaged in commerce or in pleasure.

Bay Ferries—

Passengers by the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific railroads do not cross Carquinez Strait but they join the drift of railroad travel to San Francisco at Port Costa. An hour's ride from Port Costa brings the eastern, northern and southern trains into the great ferry building at the end of Oakland mole, which is practi-

cally the terminal point of the transcontinental railroad system. There, all passengers are transferred to the ferry boat in waiting. The steamers employed on the Oakland and San Francisco ferry are the finest ferry boats in existence, being luxuriously furnished and equipped for the comfort of passengers. These ferry boats run between the two cities every half hour, making the passage across the bay—a distance of three and one-half miles—in from sixteen to eighteen minutes. From twenty-five to thirty thousand passengers are carried on these boats daily, at a cost of ten cents each way, for local fares. Similar ferry boats to those employed in the Oakland service also ply between San Francisco and Sausalito and Tiburon, Sausalito being the terminus of the North Pacific Coast Railway, a narrow gauge road, running into the northern redwoods and passing through a region of surpassing picturesqueness, and Tiburon being the terminus of the San Fran-



A BAY FERRY BOAT

cisco and North Pacific Railroad, which traverses the beautiful Russian River Valley, as far north as the town of Ukiah, a region full of attractions to the tourist.

Another

line of ferry boats, similarly equipped, ply to and from Oakland by way of San Antonio Creek, which is a notable waterway to the tourist as it is the scene of the most important harbor improvement thus far undertaken by the United States Government on the Pacific Coast. And, still another ferry line joins the city with Alameda, the sister city of Oakland on the eastern shore of the bay. This constitutes the terminal of the South Pacific Coast Railway, a narrow gauge road running south along the eastern shore of the bay, through the pretty towns of Santa Clara and San Jose, thence to Los Gatos, which is attaining fame for its fine wines, where it enters the Santa Cruz Mountains, a wild and romantic range lying between the fertile Santa Clara Valley and the sea, emerging, finally, on the shore of Monterey Bay, at the old mission town of Santa Cruz, which is now a popular seaside resort.

The Metropolitan Artery—

All the bay ferries converge at or adjacent to the foot of Market Street, which almost bisects the city, and is in fact the main arterial thoroughfare of the metropolis. The streets joining this thoroughfare on the south, as far west as the base of the western amphitheater of hills shielding the city from the ocean—that is, to the junction of Valencia Street—run southerly at right angles with it. All the streets on the north side have been laid



THE NEW CALIFORNIA

out at right angles with one another, but at acute and obtuse angles with Market Street. The streets on the north of Market street, beginning at the waterfront, going westward, are (running nearly north and south) in their regular order as follows: East, Drumm, Davis, Front, Battery, Sansome, Montgomery, Kearny, Dupont, Stockton, Powell, Mason, Taylor, Jones, Leavenworth, Hyde, Larkin, Polk, Van Ness, Franklin, Gough, Octavia, Laguna, Buchanan, Webster, Fillmore, Steiner, Pierce, Scott,

Devisadero, Broderick, Baker, Lyon, Cemetery or Central Avenue, Walnut, Laurel, Locust, Spruce and Cherry Streets; and then the avenues: First, Second, Third and so on to Forty-ninth at the ocean beach.

Those running out of Market on the north side of it in nearly a due east and west course are, beginning at the ferries: Sacramento, California, Pine, Bush, Sutter, Post, Geary, O'Farrell, Ellis, Eddy, Turk, Tyler or Golden Gate Avenue, McAllister,



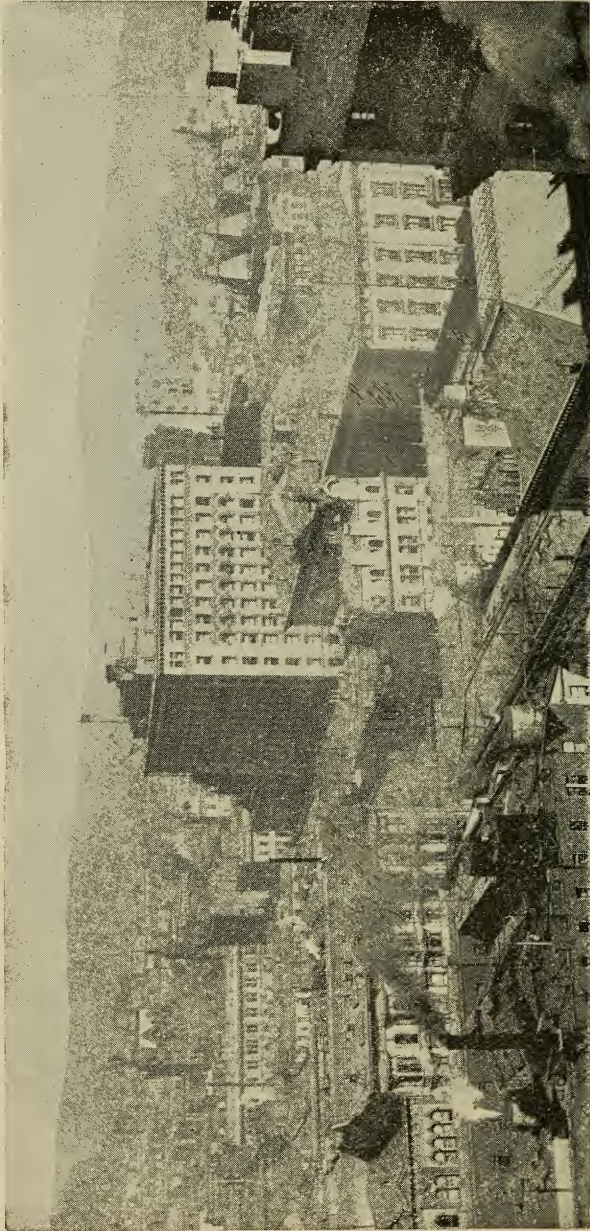
MARKET STREET AT POST STREET

Fulton, Grove, Hayes, Fell, Oak, Page, Haight, Waller, Kate, Ridley.

The streets at right angles to Market and on the south side of it, beginning at the waterfront, are as follows: East, Steuart, Spear, Main, Beale, Fremont, First, Second, Third, Fourth and so on out to Eleventh. At the last named street Valencia joins Market at an obtuse angle, and thenceforward the numbered thoroughfares intersect Valencia at right angles until Thirtieth Street is reached.

Notable Buildings—

The principal hotels and the finest business blocks in the city are located on either side of Market Street, and on the principal side streets immediately adjacent to it. Among those which are



MILLS BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS

sure to rivet the attention of the tourist as he proceeds uptown from the ferry landings are the Luning Block, a new structure of quaint architectural design, occupying the California Street gore, the Grand and Palace Hotels, between Second and Third Streets, the latter the largest caravansary in the world and capable of accommodating 1200 guests; immediately opposite, on the Post Street gore, is the Crocker Block, built of Rocklin granite, Roman brick and terra cotta, and under its shadow, on the north side of



A MODEL, BANK BUILDING

Post Street, stands the Masonic Temple. From this point may be seen also, when looking north along Montgomery Street, the Mills Building, constructed of Inyo marble and Roman brick with terra cotta ornamentations, while a massive structure of Raymond granite is being erected at the corner of Post and Montgomery, opposite the Masonic Temple. At the junction of Kearny, Market and Geary stands the Chronicle Building, a massive brick and Sespe (Ventura County) sandstone of a dark

lavender color, crowned with a tall, turreted bronze clock tower, all constituting a splendid monument of the energy and enterprise and courage of the man who gave being to the Midwinter Fair, M. H. de Young, the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, and the Director General of the Exposition. On the south side of Market Street, directly opposite the Chronicle Building, is the Nucleus Block, the property of W. R. Hearst, the enterprising proprietor of the "monarch of the dailies," the *Examiner*, and which it is designed to reconstruct at a future day to serve as a suitable headquarters for that journal. The Phelan Block is a



MARKET STREET AT THE BALDWIN HOTEL

conspicuous building on the O'Farrell Street gore. The Flood Building, at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, is a reminder of the great Comstock lode in its best days when the bonanza mines yielded their immense volumes of the precious metals for the enrichment of their owners, and adjoining it on either side are the Pioneer Building, with its frontage on Fourth Street, and the building of the Academy of Sciences, with its frontage on Market Street, monuments of the generosity of the late James Lick, who left the bulk of his great fortune as public

benefactions. The Baldwin Hotel and Theater, at Powell and Market, the Odd Fellows Hall at Seventh and Market, the Murphy Block opposite, at the corner of Jones and Market, follow in quick succession as the tourist moves westward.

Natural Curiosities and Mineral Collections—

The Academy of Sciences is a magnificent structure, containing in the material employed in its erection specimens of all the many varieties of building stone to be found in this State and in the neighboring Territory of Arizona, including polished marble from Colton, pink sandstone from Arizona, lavender sandstone from Sespe, Ventura County, yellow sandstone from Gilroy, and granite, plain and polished, from various points in the State. The museum is worth the inspection of the visitor to San Francisco, for it contains a fine and rare collection of birds, animals, fishes, reptiles, shells and aboriginal implements, etc. It is free to the public.

The Pioneer Building is also the headquarters of the State Mining Bureau and contains in its museum a splendid collection of the minerals found in the State. An examination of the collection will give the visitor a suggestion, at least, of the great mineral wealth of California. Additions are being made continually to the collection, showing new developments in mining in every direction.

City and County Buildings—

Then comes the City Hall, occupying a three-cornered tract bounded by McAllister and Larkin Streets and Park Avenue. The site is historical, for the reason that it formerly constituted the cemetery, of Yerba Buena, where many of the pioneers who died in early days were buried. The remains were removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery in the latter sixties and earlier seventies to make way for the imposing pile of brick, stone and iron now standing on the spot. This structure has been over twenty years under construction and has cost nearly \$4,000,000, but it is yet incomplete. It embraces a fire-proof building for the preservation of the municipal records, which is a circular structure, separate from the main building and connected with it by a corridor; all the city and county offices, the civil and superior criminal courts of the county, the rooms of the Board of Education, the Free and Law Libraries, police headquarters and a prison for the confinement of petty offenders and for the detention of those arrested for higher crimes until after their preliminary examination shall have been held. Other municipal buildings are the Old City Hall on Kearny Street, between Washington and Merchant; the County Jail, on Broadway, near Kearny; the Industrial School and Branch County Jail (formerly the House of

Correction), in the southwestern suburbs, and the Almshouse, on the western slope of the Mission Hills.

United States Buildings—

The United States has a Custom House and Postoffice, an Appraisers' Building, a Treasury Building and a Mint for the coinage of money.

United States Mint—

The United States Mint is the largest structure of that character in the country and is one of the handsomest public buildings in San Francisco. It fronts 161 feet on Mission and 217 feet on Fifth Street. It is built in the Doric style of architecture, with massive fluted columns at the entrance. The basement and steps are of California granite and the upper walls of freestone obtained from Newcastle Island, in the Gulf of Georgia. The machinery is of the latest pattern and is equal in efficiency to any used in the United States. When working to its full capacity the Mint can coin nearly 1,000,000 ounces per month. It contains one of the finest numismatic collections in existence, which is open to inspection by visitors, who are admitted daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and for whose special accommodation a conductor is provided by the Government to escort them through the building. It is easy of access by any of the Market Street and Mission Street cars direct or by transfer indirectly by any other line in the city. The building contains the offices of the Superintendent, Assayer, Coiner and all the attaches of their respective departments.

Custom House and Postoffice Block—

The Custom House and General Postoffice Building occupies the eastern half of the block bounded by Battery, Sansome, Washington and Jackson Streets. It is a somber three-story structure. The ground floor is occupied exclusively by the various departments of the General Postoffice, the main entrance being in the wing fronting on Washington Street. The upper two stories constitute the Custom House, the main entrance being on Battery Street. In the Custom House are quartered the Collector of the Port, the Surveyor of the Port, and the Naval Officer and the special agents of the U. S. Treasury Department with their respective subordinates.

The western half of the Custom House and Postoffice Block is occupied by the United States Appraisers' Building. It is a plain brick and stone edifice, four stories high, and contains besides the offices of the United States Appraiser, the rooms of the United States District and Circuit Courts, the offices of their respective clerks and commissioners, and the offices of the United

States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The main entrance to the U. S. Appraisers' Building is on the Sansome Street frontage; there are also side entrances, for public use, on the Washington and Jackson Streets frontages.

Cars of the Central, the Union Street and the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Companies pass close by the Custom House, Postoffice and Appraisers' Building.

Branch Postoffices—

Branch Postoffices are located as follows :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Sta. A.—1309 Polk. | Sta. G.—17th and Market. |
| B.—14 City Hall Ave. | H.—Laguna & Taylor. |
| C.—20th & Mission. | J.—Stockton & Union. |
| D.—Foot of Market. | K.—New Montg'y & Jessie. |
| E.—3d nr. Townsend. | L.—Midwinter Fair |
| F.—Post & Devisadero. | |

United States Branch Treasury—

The United States Branch Treasury is an unpretentious three-story brick and stone structure standing on the north side of Commercial Street, between Kearny and Montgomery Streets. Only the lower part of the building is used by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for his offices, and in these quarters are located the big vaults in which the Federal Government's coin and securities are stored.

The upper floors are occupied by the United States Surveyor-General for California, and by the Registrar and Receiver of the United States Land Office.

Horse cars of the North Beach & Mission and the Third and Montgomery Street branch of the Omnibus Cable Co.'s lines and the cable cars of the California Street and the Presidio and Ferries Co.'s lines, run convenient to the Treasury Building.

Other Interesting Institutions—

Shot Tower, First and Howard.

Merchants' Exchange, California below Montgomery.

Stock Exchange, Pine near Montgomery.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, New Montgomery and Jessie Streets.

Chinese Merchants' Exchange, 739 Sacramento.

Notable Residences—

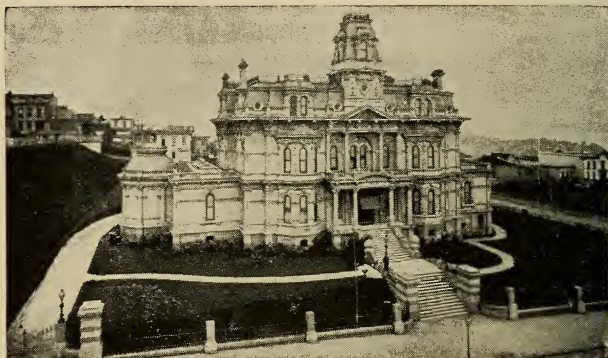
Many private residences in the city are famous the world over. This is particularly the case with those crowning the summit of California Street Hill, popularly styled "Nob Hill," the most conspicuous elevation in the city. A ride of a few minutes from Market Street on the California Street cable cars, or from the ferry landing, by the more roundabout way of the Powell Street branch of the Ferries and Cliff House Railroad, brings

the tourist to the scene of the costly structures erected by the late Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and Leland Stanford. The Stanford residence, which is occupied by the Senator's widow, is reputed to have cost \$2,000,000; the Crocker residence, \$2,500,000, and the Hopkins residence, which was the last of the three to be built, the enormous sum of \$2,750,000. Each of these



THE STANFORD RESIDENCE

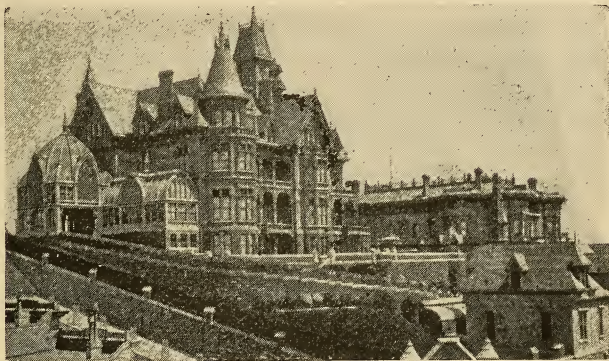
magnificent structures command a splendid view of the city, the bay and the territory surrounding it. They are also surrounded by elegant grounds, artistically laid out in lawns, flower beds and walks. The interiors of these houses have been fitted up with the costliest and rarest woods of the world's forests. The Hopkins mansion is now devoted to art, having been presented by



THE CROCKER RESIDENCE

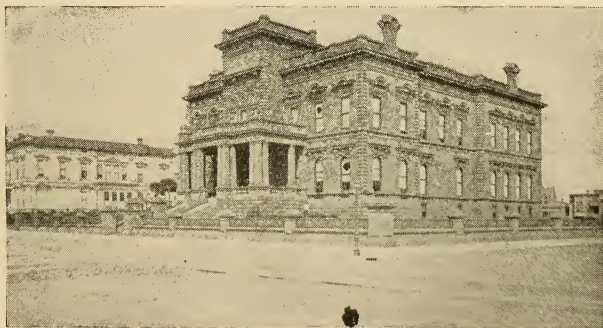
Edward F. Searles, the surviving husband of the late Mrs. Mary Hopkins-Searles, to the San Francisco Art Association and the University of California, and it is under their joint control. On the block diagonally opposite the Hopkins Art Institute, fronting California Street, is the magnificent structure erected by the late James C. Flood, of bonanza fame, as a residence. It is built of

Connecticut brownstone, and is the only structure in the State built of that material. On the block farther west stands the residence of the late D. D. Colton, now the property of Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company. The late Robert Sherwood erected the handsome residence standing opposite the Crocker residence, at the southwest corner of Cali-



MARK HOPKINS INSTITUTE OF ART

fornia and Taylor Streets. All of these buildings are historical for the reason that they are associated directly with the great fortunes that grew out of the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad and the wonderful mineral wealth of the great Comstock Lode in Nevada. If the visitor will take a trip along the Pacific Heights on the cars of the Ferries & Cliff House Cable Company's line he will see terraces of magnificent dwellings of a



THE FLOOD RESIDENCE

later production, besides enjoying one of the most attractive panoramic rides to be obtained on the street car service of the city, consisting of charming views of the city, glimpses of the bay and the Golden Gate, and a bird's-eye view of the harbor, its shipping and its islands, and the mountain terrace surrounding it and stretching through half a dozen counties.

Newspapers—

San Francisco is an important news center. Much of the news of the Orient, the Far North and of the Pacific Archipelago is first transmitted to the civilized world from San Francisco. Naturally enough, therefore, it is well provided with newspapers. In fact, it is better provided with newspapers than any other city of its population on the continent.

The big dailies of San Francisco will compare favorably in the matter of news, in volume, in enterprise, in general make-up, in the range of their influence, and in the ability of their editorial staff, with their cotemporaries in Eastern cities. They are all sold at a uniform rate of five cents per copy.

The principal dailies are the *Examiner*, the *Chronicle*, the *Morning Call*, the *Report*, the *Post* and the *Bulletin*. The last-named three are issued in the afternoon; the other three are morning papers.

Each of these papers has, in addition to a large city circulation, an extensive constituency throughout the interior of the State, and, in fact, far beyond the State's boundaries also.

All of them are supplied with the best and latest improved presses, and, on special occasions, they show great enterprise by turning out mammoth editions, marvels of journalistic patience, industry, ingenuity and skill, and very valuable in their special features. Some special issues of this kind have exceeded in size and in the volume of their contents anything of a like character from any newspaper office in the country.

There are also a large number of weekly publications, most of which are devoted to specialties, and several monthly magazines. Two of the latter are devoted to general literature, the *Overland Monthly* and the *Illustrated Californian*. Both are creditable publications, well edited, possessing a corps of contributors and handsomely illustrated, and notwithstanding the keenness of the competition of Eastern illustrated magazines, they command a good circulation throughout the State.

The Overland Monthly—

The *Overland Monthly* has become one of the historic landmarks of the Pacific Coast. For twenty-six years it has been the unswerving exponent of the West Coast—its gold fields, natural advantages, industries, climate, scenery and civilization. It has been true to the motto Bret Harte chose for it: "Devoted to the Development of the Country." It has truly been said that no history of the State can be written without referring to its columns. If a census could be taken of California's adopted citizens, it would be found that a large number of them had received their first incentive to "go West" from its columns.

San Francisco may well be proud that it has been able to support so high class a magazine when other cities embracing a much larger local field have failed.

Its subscription list has covered the globe, and the best firms of the United States and Europe have been represented in its advertising pages.

Last April the editorial and business control was assumed by Rounseville Wildman, late United States Consul at Singapore, and the prospects for the Monthly have never been brighter.



The *Overland's* world-renowned Bear Trade Mark, which is familiar to all readers, had its origin in a sketch by the pioneer artist, Charles Nahl, of the famous old bear "Samson," owned by "Grizzly Adams,"* A cut of this sketch happened to be on the first check book used by the first publisher for *Overland* business. He suggested to Bret Harte that the cut would make a good vignette for the new magazine, and after thinking it over, Bret Harte, in honor of the lately finished transcontinental railroad, with his pencil traced the few lines that make the railroad track, and the "Overland Bear" was complete.

*See the Adventures of James Capen Adams, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California, by Theodore H. Hittell, (1860), San Francisco.

Places of Amusement—

San Francisco is well provided with theatres and other places of amusement, at each of which popular plays are constantly presented.

A few years ago, the old California Theatre, for nearly a generation the leading playhouse of the city, on whose stage many of the leading stars of two continents appeared, was demolished and a finer and larger auditorium and a hotel erected on its site. The New California stands on Bush Street, between California and Dupont Streets. There is not a more richly appointed theatre in the country, while every attention for the comfort and safety of its patrons has been given in the arrangement of its interior and its exits.

The Alcazar is a smaller structure of rich Moorish design at 116 O'Farrell Street.

The Baldwin is a charming little theatre, rich in its furnishings and ornamentation, situated in the block at the northeast corner of Market and Powell Streets.

The Tivoli Opera House on Eddy near Powell always has a popular opera on the bill.

The Standard and Bush Street Theatres are on opposite sides of Bush Street, between Kearny and Montgomery Streets, and are devoted chiefly to light comedy.

The Grand Opera House is situated on Mission Street, west of Third. It is the largest theatre in the city and is capable of seating 2,500 persons, but it is not open regularly.

Other theatres are the Stockwell's, on Powell Street near Market; Chinese theatres, 626 and 623 Jackson and 814 and 836 Washington Streets.

Clubs—

Some of San Francisco's clubs are world-renowned, owing to the splendor of their quarters and the generous nature of their hospitality to distinguished visitors. The oldest club is the Pacific-Union—a combination of two organizations—which occupies magnificent quarters at the corner of Post and Stockton. The Cosmos Club is a near neighbor on Powell Street, fronting the same public park—Union Square, while near by—on Post Street near Grant Avenue—are the quarters of the Bohemian Club, which it now having a magnificent building erected on Sutter Street for its special use. Journalism is also represented in the Press Club, which has charming quarters and a large and influential membership. The Olympic Club, famed in athletics, is the leading organization devoted to athletics and out-door sports, and it has fine grounds on the south side of Golden Gate Park,

adjacent to the Midwinter Fair grounds. Almost every nationality in the community is also represented by a club, usually of a social and beneficiary nature.

Churches—

All denominations and creeds are represented in the religious institutions of San Francisco. Among them are many notable and costly structures. The largest of all is St. Ignatius Church, which, with the Jesuit College adjoining it, constitutes one of the most imposing groups of buildings in the city. It occupies the block bounded by Van Ness Avenue, Franklin, Grove and Hayes Streets. The church will accommodate six thousand persons. The spires stand 275 feet above the ground, and are the highest in the State. Other notable churches belonging to the Roman Catholics are: St. Mary's Cathedral, also on Van Ness Avenue, at the corner of O'Farrell Street; St. Patrick's Church, which possesses a full chime of bells, located on Mission near Third. Another imposing structure is Temple Emanu-El, on Sutter Street near Powell, a Jewish synagogue. The Unitarian church on Geary and Franklin Streets is the direct successor of the famous Starr King's church, which, in its day, occupied a site on Geary Street near Stockton, now occupied by business blocks. Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and other denominations have also many fine and costly edifices.

Public Libraries—

San Francisco contains six libraries. These have an aggregate of two hundred thousand volumes on their shelves. The Free and Law Libraries are in the west end of the City Hall. The Mercantile Library is on Van Ness Avenue, corner of Golden Gate Avenue. The Mechanics' Library is on Post Street, between Montgomery and Kearny. The others are the San Francisco Verein and the French Libraries.

Art Association—

The San Francisco Art Association's gallery is in the Hopkins Art Institute on California Street, at the corner of Mason. It contains a fine collection of the best works of California artists.

Cemeteries—

San Francisco is provided with some of the finest cemeteries in existence. Laurel Hill, the burial place of dead pioneers; Calvary, the Roman Catholic burial ground; Odd Fellows' Cemetery and the Masonic Cemetery crown the fringe of hills lying between the city proper and Golden Gate Park, and the visitor to the latter will, no matter which way he enters, pass

by these cities of the dead. Hills of Eternity, Holy Cross and Cypress Lawn lie across the southern boundary line of the city in San Mateo County, and Mountain View Cemetery nestles in the beautiful hills back of Oakland, across the bay.

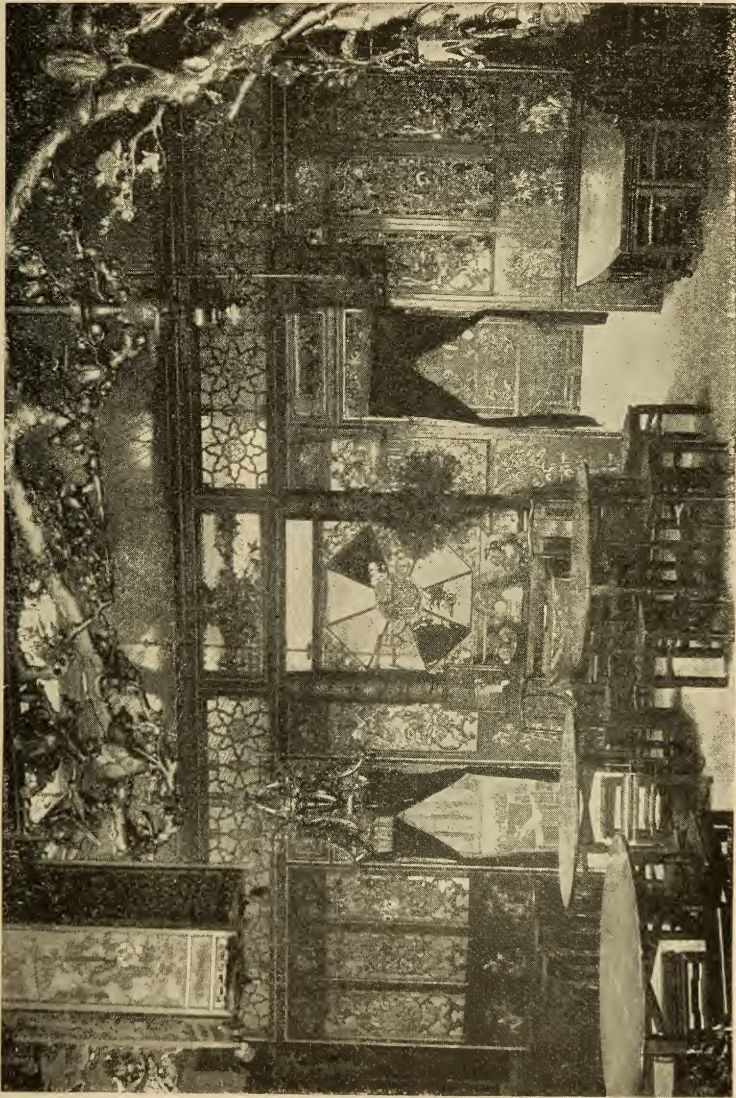


SIDEWALK SCENE IN CHINATOWN

The Chinese Quarters—

The Chinese quarters in San Francisco are a source of never-failing interest to the visitor, for they furnish a means ready at hand to study orientalism in all its unique and peculiar features.

These "quarters" are located in the very heart of the city, surrounded on all sides either by the business establishments of the whites, or hemmed in by their habitations. On one side, "the quarters" are actually bounded by the premises of the wealthiest



INTERIOR CHINESE RESTAURANT

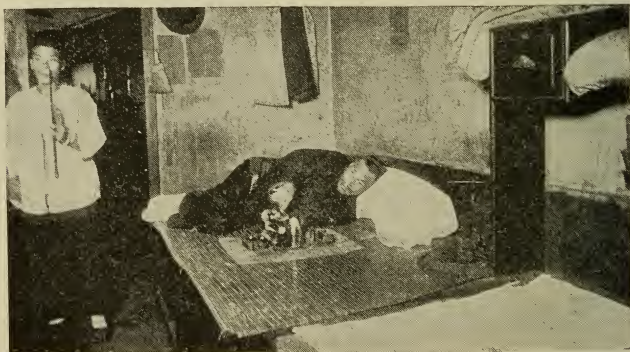
white denizens of San Francisco, and it is only a step, as it were, from the most repulsive of Oriental squalor, to the greatest of Caucasian luxuriousness. It is estimated that there are over 80,000 Chinese in the United States. Of this number nearly one-

third are huddled together in the territory bounded on the north by Pacific Street, on the south by California Street, on the east by Kearny Street, and on the west by Mason Street, comprising not over twelve blocks. In some parts a labyrinth of passages intersects the district, constituting a maze impossible for the uninitiated to traverse with certainty or security, while the



CHINESE VEGETABLE VENDOR

ground underneath is honeycombed like a rabbit warren, these human burrows in some instances descending below the level of the sewers in their vicinity. No one ventures to explore the inner recesses of the Chinese quarters without being accompanied by an experienced guide. It is, of course, possible and safe to traverse the principal thoroughfares passing through "the quar-



AN OPIUM SMOKER

Copyrighted
Taler, S. F.

ters" without a guide; and there is much which the visitor can thus see that is curious, while glimpses may be obtained here and there of those vices and phases in their civilization which make association with the Mongolian race so repugnant to the average person of Caucasian blood. The Chinese joss-houses or temples for the worship of their deities; the Chinese theatres; the

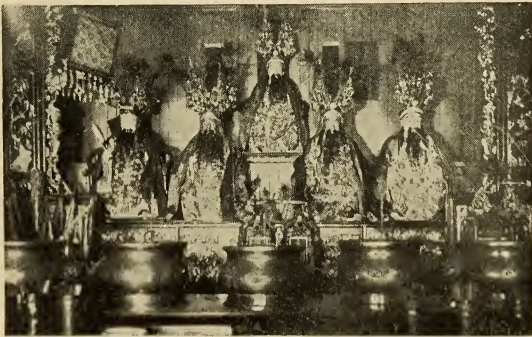
Chinese restaurant, and even the Chinese vendor and artisan, who is encountered at almost every step in a tour through Chinatown, are each and all so different in kind and appointment to those of our own race that they become subjects of intense interest to those who have not seen them before. But the pungent fumes of burning opium which offend the nostrils every-



OPIUM DEN INTERIOR

Copyrighted
Taber, S. F.

where throughout "the quarters," and an occasional glimpse which may be, now and again, obtained into some partially concealed interior, suggests the presence of the vice which the Asiatic has introduced into our midst, and which is thus undermining the morals and constitutions of many youths of our own race. The visitor may enter the sacred precincts of the Chinese

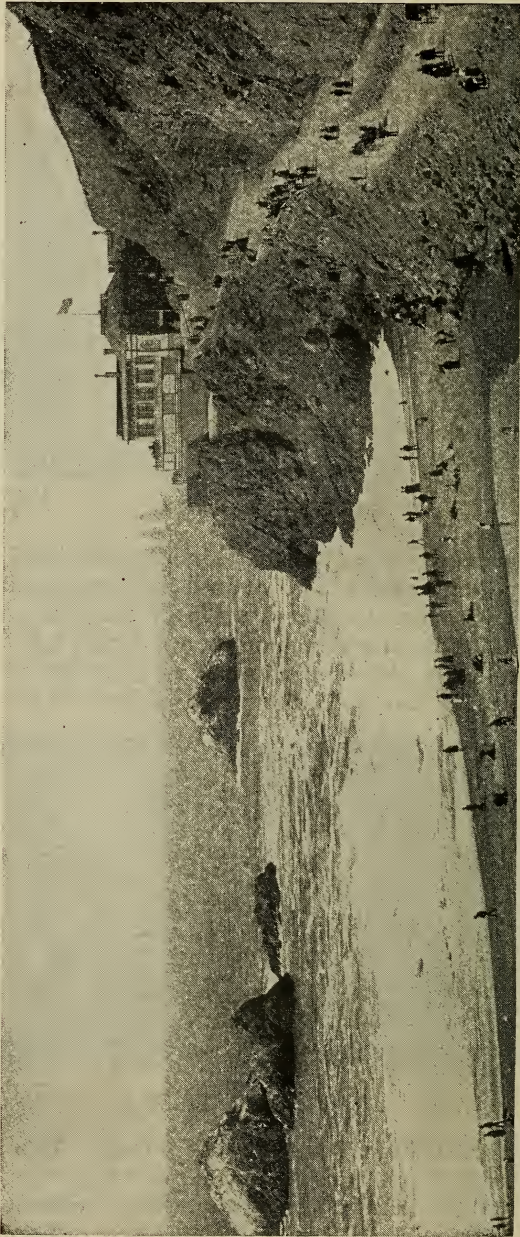


JOSS HOUSE INTERIOR

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Taber, S. F.

joss-houses or temples without fear of sacrilege. This intrusion among the sacred vessels of the temple and the material representations of the deities they worship, will be witnessed by the Chinese worshippers with stoical indifference. There are six principal joss-houses and a number of smaller temples in the city, but there is nothing about the exterior or interior to suggest

the splendor of the pagan temples to be found in the Orient. The visitor to Chinatown will marvel at the great number of men



CLIFF HOUSE AND SEAL ROCKS

rushing hither and thither through "the quarters," and the almost total absence of women and children.

Holidays in Chinatown—

Sunday is a good day to see Chinatown in full blast. Its streets are then thronged by the men employed in the factories throughout the city. But the gala day of all holidays in the year is Chinese New Year, which begins with the first new moon after the sun has entered Aquarius, always occurring some time between January 21st and February 18th. The visitor to the Midwinter Fair who is fortunate enough to be in San Francisco during Chinese New Year will witness a scene never to be forgotten. A Chinese procession is also a wonderful spectacle, the pageant being unique in its barbarous splendor and display.

Seal Rocks, the Cliff House and Sutro Park—

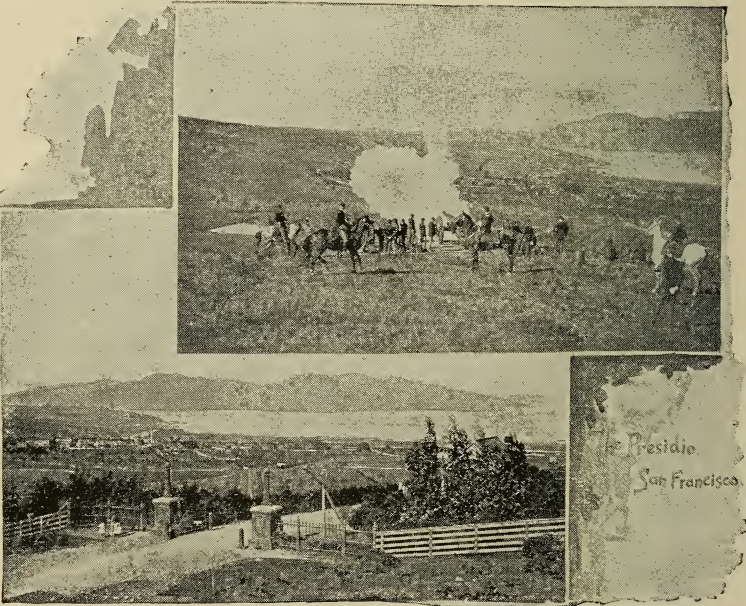
Near the western or ocean extremity of Golden Gate Park stand the Seal Rocks, famous as the rookeries of these fur-bearing amphibians. They comprise a group of small, barren and wave-washed rocks, lashed by the heaving waters of the Pacific Ocean, outside the South Head to the Gate, Point Lobos. They are at all times interesting objects to visitors, for the reason that they offer an opportunity to inspect and study the animals occupying them in their native element. They are protected from slaughter by law, their molestation being strictly prohibited, as they constitute in foggy weather valuable aid to those mariners seeking to enter the Golden Gate, by means of the loud barking which they keep up incessantly, and which serves as a note of warning of their proximity to danger. When a storm is raging, these rocks present a grand spectacle, the great waves lashing their sides and deluging them with spray, the seals in great commotion seeking shelter to leeward and bellowing louder than the roll of thunder which follows the violent shock of wave and shore.

Towering above these seal rookeries, perched on the edge of the precipice forming at this point the shore line of the mainland, stands the famous hostelry of the Cliff House, and, on a terrace still higher, Sutro Park and Sutro Heights, the home of Adolph Sutro, the constructor of the great tunnel bearing his name, which drains a large section of the Comstock Lode. Sutro Park has been reclaimed from the desolate and shifting sand dunes, and is a standing illustration of what art, energy, foresight and money, intelligently utilized, can accomplish. The Park is private property, but the owner generously admits the public to inspect it at pleasure. Sutro Heights contains also a large collection of statuary, plaster casts of the famous works of art in the old world.

Military Reservations—

San Francisco, being a garrisoned city, contains several military reservations. The chief one is the Presidio, where the

officers' quarters and the main part of the garrison are located. This reservation covers an area of 1500 acres of land on the northern side of the city, fronting on the Golden Gate for a distance of two miles on each side of Fort Point. The latter is a brick fortress, erected under the shadow of a bluff on a low point of rocks projecting into the Golden Gate at its narrowest point, which gives its guns the sweep of the entrance to the bay. Guns are also mounted *en barbette* along the bluff above, and directly opposite the fort, on the Marin County shore, are the water batteries of Lime Point. The reservation is all enclosed, but the military authorities have thrown it open to the public, and, what is of vastly greater benefit, constructed through it a splendid



PRESIDIO MILITARY RESERVATION

system of carriage drives, which the public are at liberty to use without challenge. Much of the reservation has also been planted with trees, and it promises to vie in time with Golden Gate Park as a public pleasure ground. From the summit of Presidio Hill, which is reached by the military roadways, one of the finest panoramic views on the continent is obtained when sea, bay and shore are free from fog and haze. On the southern side of Presidio Hill, and visible from some parts of Golden Gate Park, is the United States Marine Hospital.

Another military reservation is located at Point San Jose, better known as Black Point. This fort is reached by the Union Street cable road to Polk Street, thence along the line of Polk

Street north to the bay shore. The fort is supplied with three 15-inch Rodmans, weighing 25 tons each and capable of throwing a solid projectile of 450 pounds, or a shell of 432 pounds. Point San Jose is the residence of the Department Commander.

All of the principal islands in the bay have been reserved for military purposes.

The old Mission Church—

The old Mission Church, founded by the Franciscan friars on the 8th of October, 1776, and completed ten years later, is still standing at the corner of Dolores and Sixteenth Streets. It is the oldest building in San Francisco. The structure is built of adobe, the walls being three feet thick, resting on a foundation of undressed stone. Originally, the roof was covered with tiling,



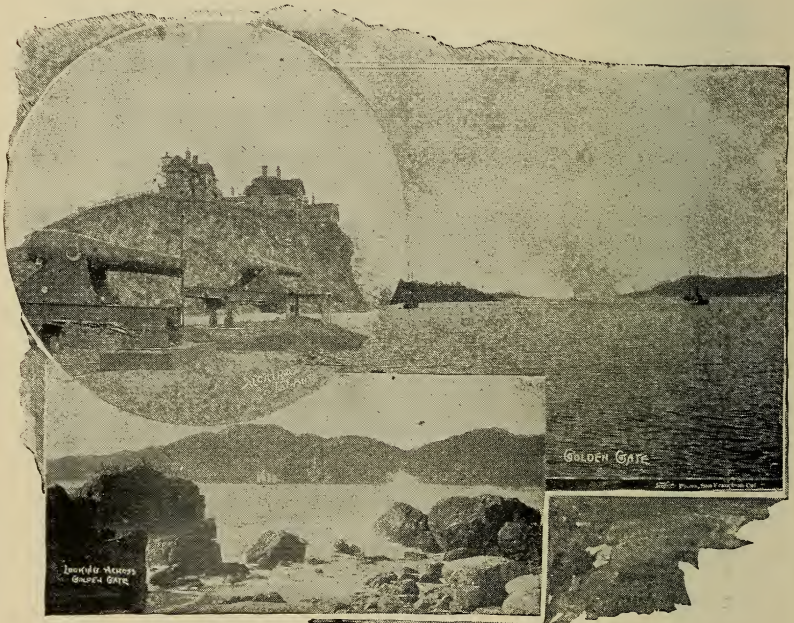
OLD MISSION DOLORES

like that covering the Monterey County Building at the Mid-winter Fair; but in the modern work of repair and restoration shingles have been substituted. The building is still used for worship. Adjoining it is the Mission Cemetery, which stopped receiving interments in 1858. It contains the grave of Don Luis Arguello, the first governor of Alta California under Mexican rule, and it also contains a strong reminder of vigilante days, in the fact that here lieth the dust of James P. Casey, the slayer of James King of William, who was hung for the crime by the Vigilance Committee of 1856.

San Francisco Bay and Surroundings—

San Francisco Bay consists really of three broad sheets of water almost entirely surrounded by land and joined by very narrow straits to one another. The main bay lies, of course, east

of the city, stretching north to where the Marin County hills and a low tongue of land from the Contra Costa County shore nearly meet, leaving only a narrow waterway between them, in the center of which stand two rocky knobs known as the "Two Brothers," on one of which a lighthouse has been erected. It extends over forty miles to the south to San Jose. North of the "Brothers" the land again recedes, leaving a broad, circular basin, nearly thirty miles across, which is known as San Pablo Bay. This is again connected by the strip of water already referred to as Carquinez Strait, with Benicia and Martinez on either shore at the northern end, and Vallejo and Mare Island, and Vallejo Junction on either side at the south end. North



GUARDIANS OF THE GOLDEN GATE

of this again is the bay of Suisun, which receives the waters of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, whose confluence is at the upper end.

Standing upon either one of the eminences upon which the city is erected, a fine view of the main bay, or San Francisco Bay proper, and its surroundings is obtained. In the northern foreground stand the Marin County Hills, and, in the hazy distance beyond, the blue ranges of Sonoma and Napa Counties, which lie beyond San Pablo Bay. To the northeast and east the Contra Costa Hills sweep in a semi-circle behind the towns and cities and hamlets of Alameda County, consisting of Berkeley, the seat of the University of California; Oakland, the educationa,

center of the Pacific Coast; Alameda, a charming suburban city; San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Haywards, Niles and other towns famous for their orchards and vineyards. In the middle distance, looking in that direction, are the bay islands, their rounded domes and green slopes contrasting harmoniously with the gray waters of the bay. These islands consist of Alcatraz, which is a strongly fortified rock and is also used as a military prison; Angel Island, which is also fortified on the northwestern extremity and is the site of the quarantine station; and Goat or Yerba Buena Island, which lies immediately in front of the city and almost in the track of the Oakland ferries. This is now used by the United States Government as a station for lighthouse supplies, the wharf and buildings of which may be seen in crossing the bay in the little cove on the eastern side; and also as a torpedo station, with a squat, one-story, fire-proof structure, built for the purpose under the lee of a headland on the northeastern end of the island. This island is capable of being strongly fortified, but so far no forts have been established on it. It was formerly used as a military post, but buildings and troops were moved many years ago to the Presidio, a large military reservation situated on the north end of the city. To the south, the bay dissolves in the hazy distance, and the eye looking to the west rests on Bernal Heights and the Mission Peaks, overlooking the busy city below.

San Francisco at Night—

The city at night is an interesting sight, whether seen from the summit of the hills or from the decks of the bay ferry boats. It is a blaze of light, in either case, thrown out from parallel lines of burning electric and gas lamps, climbing up the sides and over the summits of the hills, spreading over the low Mission flats and stretching like strings of brilliants along the docks and wharves on the waterfront. On clear weather, its twinkling lights can be made out thirty or forty miles off at sea and quite as far inland.

Neighboring Towns—

A trip of half an hour, by either of their respective ferry boats, will take the visitor across the bay to Oakland, a city of over 50,000 inhabitants, the largest of San Francisco's neighbors and a beautiful city of homes; or to Alameda, its nearest neighbor on the south, with a population of about 12,000; or to Berkeley, Oakland's northern neighbor, the home of the University of California, with a population of about 8,000; or to Sausalito and Tiburon. An hour's ride by rail takes the visitor to the beautiful cities of Santa Clara and San Jose, at the south end of the bay; or the same time by rail and water carries one to San Rafael, the charming county seat of Marin, while Napa, the Soldiers' Home, St. Helena and Calistoga may be reached in three hours.

The Grandest Drive in America—

Any visitor to San Francisco, desiring to enjoy one of the finest all-day drives on the continent, and having the means to procure a suitable team, can have his desire gratified within the limits of this city. Say, then, that the start is made at the junction of Golden Gate Avenue, the main thoroughfare leading to the Park, and Market Street. Reaching Van Ness Avenue, a turn is made north and that fashionable thoroughfare is followed to any one of the streets at the north end leading to the Presidio Reservation. Then let the driveway on the reservation, leading by the Barracks, Fort Point and over the Presidio Hill, be followed to the southern side of the reservation, where a good drive is to be obtained across the comparatively open stretch to the south to Golden Gate Park. Once there, the drives of the Park may be followed in a direct or roundabout way, as inclination may prompt, to the ocean beach; thence to the north up the side of the cliff to Point Lobos, the Cliff House, Sutro Aquarium and Baths, carved out of the cliffs, and Sutro Heights; thence, returning to the beach and following the shore past the United States Life Saving Station, a safe distance from the breaking surf, which will in time be made into a great highway, two hundred feet in width and elevated several feet above the level of high tide, until Ocean View House is reached. There, the beach is left in the rear and the horses' heads are turned to the east, toward the range of hills lying between the beach and the city beyond. Ascending the slope of the range, the Almshouse is passed on the left, and at the summit the road suddenly emerges through Mission Pass, a narrow gap in the range, and the great city bursts suddenly in view at one's feet, the bay and its islands, and the mainland beyond, studded with human habitations, all coming within the line of vision. From there it is an agreeable drive down the grade to Seventeenth Street, and at Dolores Street a deviation of one block to Sixteenth Street will take you past the oldest building in San Francisco, Mission Dolores, erected in 1776, 119 years ago, and the only reminder of the Mexican occupation of California now standing in the city. If time permits, the drive may be continued southeastward to South San Francisco, where the dry dock at Hunter's Point may be inspected; thence northward past the Potrero, where the Union Iron Works—the works of the Pacific Coast naval constructors—the Spreckles Sugar Refinery and the Pacific Rolling Mills are located. The Union Iron Works are famous as the builders of the *Charleston*, the *San Francisco* and the *Olympia*, cruisers; and the harbor defense ship *Monterey* and the battle ship *Oregon*. The water front may then be followed as near as the pleasure seeker desires to drive, returning to the point of beginning. It is an all-day drive, and will test the mettle of a good team; but it is one that

will well repay the expense, time and trouble. It will be a day into which a greater variety of sights and scenery will have been crowded than can be compressed into a day's drive in any other part of America.

The Climate Around San Francisco Bay—

October is usually the warmest month in the year in San Francisco and around the bay. The mean temperature in July is 57°. An average year does not contain more than half a dozen days when the temperature is 80° or upwards. From April until the end of August the western trade winds prevail, accompanied with more or less fog, being strongest and coolest in the month of June. Through the rest of the year the winds are variable. The weather is agreeable, however, at all times of the year. Winter is practically unknown here, that is, as it is known in the Eastern and Central States. The temperature seldom drops below the frost line; snow is a very rare visitant. Lawns remain green the year round; tender semi-tropical plants, such as are raised only under cover in the East, grow and bloom in the open air here throughout the year. The Eastern visitor to the Midwinter Fair will have abundant convincing proof of this fact, for the beds and borders in Golden Gate Park are planted with delicate flowers and tender shrubs, which were in full bloom at the opening of the Exposition, and which never cease to yield their fragrant and beautiful tributes to the hand that cultivates them. Yet a very light frost would leave its blighting mark on any one of these should it settle upon them, telling the tale of low temperature quite as plainly as the recording marks of any thermometer. And these plants are neither sheltered by glass nor fostered by artificial heat. No doubt that thousands of those visiting the Midwinter Fair will behold for the first time in the Park grounds, in the gardens of San Francisco, Oakland and other cities around the bay, great masses of tender callas, roses in endless profusion, fuchsias laden with pendant drops, geraniums ablaze with blossoms, and magnolias scenting the air with globes of white at Christmas tide and through the winter months. To some people, the only disagreeable feature about San Francisco weather is the prevalence of sea fogs, which frequently envelop it in a dense and moist atmosphere. But the climate is, for all that, bracing and enervating, and the strong trade winds and ocean fogs are of great sanitary benefit. Persons desiring to escape from the presence of these ocean fogs and the harshness of the trade winds, can do so by merely crossing the bay to any of the suburban towns and cities, for neither winds nor fog penetrate very far inland, and both are very materially tempered by the time they reach the eastern shore of the bay.

Hotels and Boarding and Lodging Houses—

The city is well supplied with hotels furnishing first-class accommodations to guests, and with boarding houses and lodging establishments where patrons may enjoy ease and comfort. The principal hotels and boarding houses in town comprise the Palace, Grand, Occidental, Baldwin, California, Lick, Russ, American Exchange, Brooklyn, Pleasanton, Berkshire, Bella Vista, Windsor and others. The Hotel Pleasanton is the leading family and tourist hotel of San Francisco. It is situated on the corner of



HOTEL PLEASANTON—CORNER JONES AND SUTTER

Jones and Sutter Streets, within easy reach of the business center of the city by cable cars passing the door; 450 feet above the sea level; commands a perfect view of the city, bay and harbor, and is the most elegantly appointed and successfully conducted hotel on the Pacific Coast. Modern in all its improvements; large and sunny rooms ensuite, with or without baths. Cuisine unsurpassed. Take Sutter Street horse cars at the ferry, foot of Market Street, which leave you at the door of the hotel.

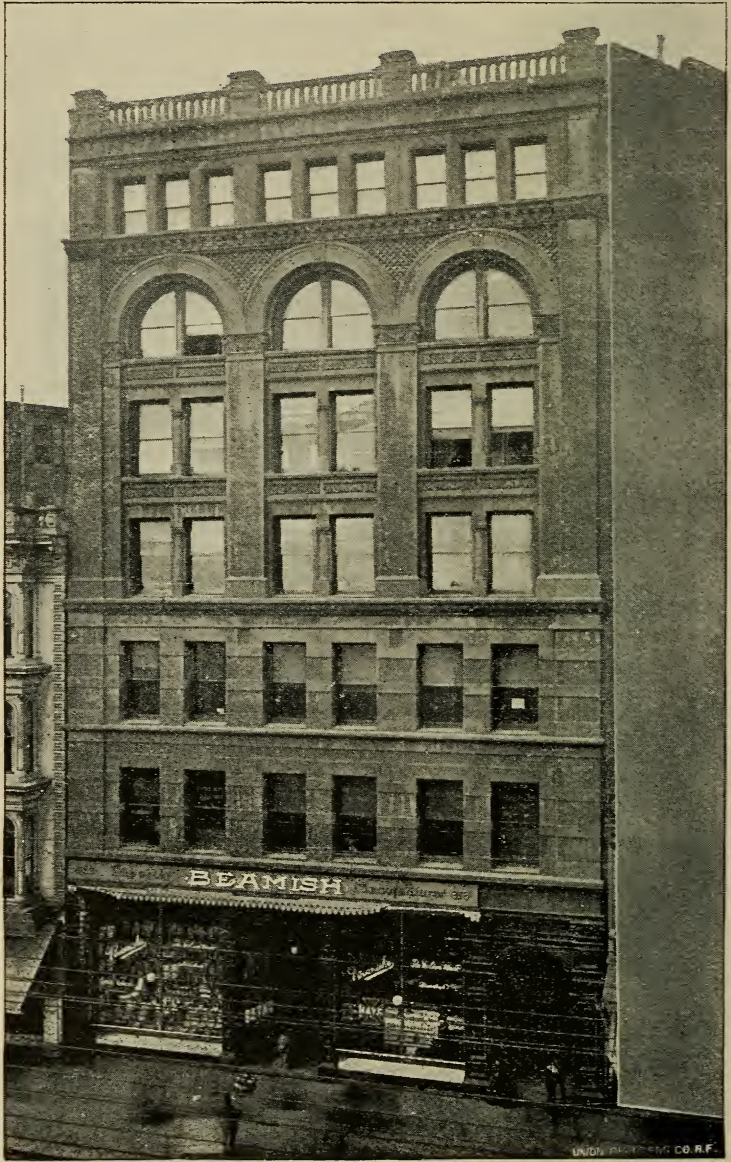
Hotel and Boarding Bureaus—

The Midwinter Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau, incorporated under the State laws, has the exclusive privilege of putting their uniformed agents on the trains of the Southern Pacific Company, and the pursers and stewards of the ocean steamers also act as agents. Accommodations can be obtained through them from the most expensive to the cheapest, at no extra expense and no advance on rates, or application can be made at their office, 14 Post Street. Choice can be had of hotel, private hotel or private house. Information on all subjects will be freely given. A register is kept to enable friends to find one another, and mail can be addressed to the care of the Bureau. The Bureau also supplies guides to Chinatown and all other places of interest. The following well-known citizens are on the directory: President, Will E. Fisher, of the real estate firm of Will E. Fisher & Co.; Vice-President, Eugene G. Davis, of Davis Bros., Golden Rule Bazaar; Treasurer, Henry Wadsworth; Cashier, Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank; General Counsel, E. J. McCutchen, Attorney-at-Law; Secretary and General Manager, Captain C. B. Knocker, formerly general agent World's Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau. Headquarters at 14 Post Street.

There is also another responsible company known as the Midwinter Fair Hotel and Room Renting Co., whose quarters are rooms 72 and 73, Chronicle Building, corner of Market and Kearny Streets. It is conducted by two of San Francisco's most enterprising ladies, Mrs. L. L. Cornwall and Mrs. I. J. Woolner, who aim to do everything in their power for the comfort and pleasure of visitors to the city and make their stay enjoyable. They try to relieve them from all care and responsibility by supplying them with good and respectable quarters at a low price, also see to transferring their baggage, and, if desired, furnishing them with reliable Chinatown guides, chaperons, and giving them information on all points of interest in and around San Francisco. All visitors will do well to register with them as they will be received kindly and courteously.

The Columbian—

Among the most notable buildings on Market Street is the new Columbian Building, the entire ground floor of which is occupied by the well-known men's furnishing goods establishment of P. Beamish, who is perhaps the largest dealer in this line of goods in the United States, and has been in this special line for thirty-two years, twenty-two years established in the well-known Nucleus Building, situated on the corner of Market and Third Streets. The stock he carries is something immense. The



COLUMBIAN BUILDING

fixtures are entirely of California redwood, polished, unique and rare, and well worth a visit. You are always welcome whether as purchasers or merely as visitors. It is one of the sights of the city and you should not miss it.

Hack Fares—

Hack fares are regulated by ordinance, and every company furnishing hacks for hire can supply patrons with cards containing the official fares printed thereon. Every visitor to San Francisco, having occasion to employ a hack, should be informed on the official fares, for the average jehu is human and liable to err on the side which nets him the greater profit. Following is the schedule of fares fixed by the cab and carriage companies under the hack ordinances, within the district bounded by Broadway, Gough, and Twelfth Streets, and the City Front, or for one mile:

| ONE-HORSE COUPÉ | HAND BAGGAGE FREE | TWO-HORSE COUPÉ OR CARRIAGE |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| \$1 00 | One or two passengers..... | \$ 1 50 |
| | More than two passengers..... | 2 00 |
| 25 | Each additional mile (each passenger)..... | 25 |
| 1 50 | Calling and Shopping, first hour..... | 2 00 |
| 1 00 | Calling and Shopping, each subsequent hour..... | 1 50 |
| 3 00 | Theatres, Balls and Parties, both ways reserved..... | 4 00 |
| 3 00 | Weddings..... | 4 00 |
| 2 00 | German Hospital..... | 2 50 |
| 2 00 | City and County Hospital..... | 2 50 |
| 2 50 | St. Luke's Hospital..... | 3 00 |
| 3 50 | Funerals, three hours..... | 4 00 |
| | Funerals, over three hours, by the hour..... | |
| | Funerals—To City Cemetery..... | 5 00 |
| | Funerals—To Holy Cross Cemetery..... | 6 00 |
| 2 50 | Black Point..... | 3 00 |
| 3 00 | Oakland Point (ferriage extra)..... | 4 00 |
| 4 00 | Villa..... | 5 00 |
| 4 00 | Park Drive..... | 5 00 |
| 5 00 | Park Drive and to end of Beach Road..... | 7 00 |
| 6 00 | Ingleside, via Park..... | 8 00 |
| 6 00 | Cliff House, via Park and return..... | 8 00 |
| | Cliff House, via Park and return, via Ingleside..... | 10 00 |
| 5 00 | Races, Bay District Track..... | 7 00 |
| 5 00 | Alms House, via Park..... | 7 00 |
| 3 00 | Presidio..... | 4 00 |
| 4 00 | Presidio and Fort Point..... | 5 00 |
| 5 00 | Presidio and Fort Point Drive..... | 6 00 |
| 7 00 | Presidio, Fort Point and Park Drive..... | 10 00 |
| | Presidio, Fort Point, Cliff House and Park Drive..... | 12 00 |
| | 14-Mile House..... | 12 00 |

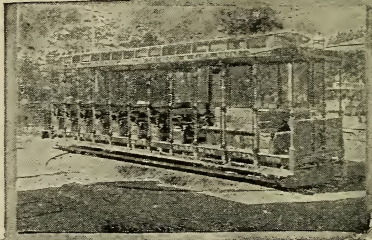
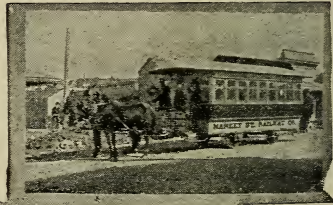
Detention after the time for which carriages and coupés are ordered will be charged by the hour.

Street Railroads—

The street railroads of San Francisco will be a novelty to most visitors from abroad, for the reason that they are operated

chiefly by wire cables running underground, a method of furnishing motive power of California invention peculiarly suited to the topography of the site of the city. Lately, most of the cable railroads in operation in San Francisco were consolidated under one general management. They all begin at or near the ferry landings at the foot of Market Street, and throw out their branches in every direction to the suburbs of the north, south and west. A uniform fare of five cents is charged on all lines, and, by a system of transfers in use, any point in the city can be reached, no matter what car may be first boarded by the passenger. The following is a directory of the various street railroads in the city and the lines to which transfers may be made without the payment of any additional fare:

California Street cars run from junction of California and Market Streets (one block from ferry) to cemeteries, and transfer to Hyde, from Hyde to Jones to Union Streets, and at Central Avenue to the motor



line for the Park.

Ferries and Cliff House Railroad runs out Clay and Jackson

Streets, from ferries to Central Avenue, California St. and Park; transfers to North Beach and Powell Street, and from Powell to all the Market Street lines and to Fifth Street; at Central Avenue to the Park motor line.

Geary Street, Park and Ocean Railroad runs from Geary and Market out Geary to Seventh Avenue and D Street. Transfers to North Beach and Mission cars, and at Market and Geary Streets to the ferries.

Market Street Cable Railroad runs cars from the ferries out Market to McAllister, Hayes, Castro, Valencia and Haight Streets. All the lines transfer to Geary, Powell, Fifth and Turk Streets. Transfers extra—the Hayes Street line (green cars) to Larkin Street cars, on eastward trips, and to Folsom Street, going south and west; the Castro Street (white cars) to Haight

Street line for the Park on eastward trips ; Valencia Street (blue cars) same as Castro Street line, and also to electric cars for up or downward trips ; Haight Street (red cars) to Valencia and Castro Street lines going west, on the eastward trips ; Fifth Street cars transfer to electric cars, going both ways, and also to the Potrero.

The Omnibus Cable Company runs cable cars from ferry out Howard, and transfers to Third Street, Oak or Post Street, and Potrero Avenue cars ; horse cars from ferries and transfers to Post, North Beach, Howard Street, and Brannan Street cars for Pacific Mail Dock ; cable cars out Post, and transfers to North Beach, ferries, to Oak Street cars for Park on southward trips, and to Howard, Ellis and Potrero Avenue cars both ways. This system includes also the Oak and Ellis Street lines to the Park, the Brannan Street, South San Francisco and San Bruno lines.

The Sutter Street Railroad runs from the ferry out Sutter to Central Avenue. Transfers to Polk Street cars, both ways, and thence to Hayes, Mission, Folsom and Electric cars.

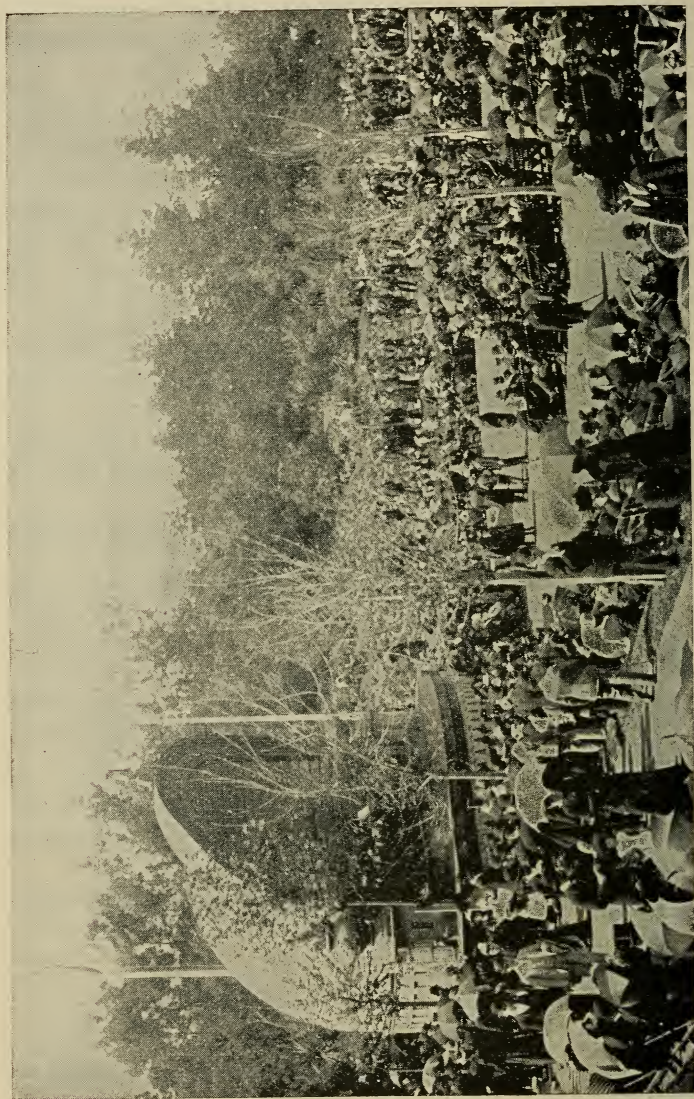
The Presidio and Ferries Railroad, or Union Street line, runs from ferries to Presidio. Transfers from Hyde for California Street cars and Park.

The San Francisco and San Mateo System runs electric motors to Ocean View and cemeteries (5 cents additional fare after crossing county line). Transfers to Potrero, Sixth, Mission, Valencia, and Larkin Street cars, through which the Park can be reached.

The motor lines for the Park and Cliff House (5 cents additional fare to the Cliff) start from Central Avenue and California Street. Transfers from Park to California and Jackson Street systems.

The Metropolitan Railway (electric) begins at Eddy and Market and Powell ; thence to Page and Clayton, south to Ninth Avenue and H Street, and from Page and Clayton west to Stanyan Street entrance to Golden Gate Park.

The only lines operated by horse-power are the Montgomery and Third Street line, running north and south from North Beach to the Southern Pacific Railroad depot, corner Fourth and Townsend, transferring to Kearny, to Post going west, to Market Street Cable going east to ferries, to Howard on Third, and to Brannan and Pacific Mail Dock on Third ; the South San Francisco line, from Tenth and Howard to South San Francisco, transferring to Howard Street, at Twenty-fourth, to San Bruno Road at Fifteenth Avenue, to Howard, Oak and Post at Tenth and Howard ; Sixth Street line, from ferry-landing to Brannan and Sixth, transferring to Turk, to Mission, to Folsom, to San Francisco and San Mateo Electric ; and the Turk Street line, from Market and Turk, to Post and Fillmore, transferring to Market Street Cable to ferries, to Taylor and to Sixth.



OPEN AIR PARK CONCERT IN MIDWINTER

GOLDEN GATE PARK:

Scene of the Midwinter Fair.



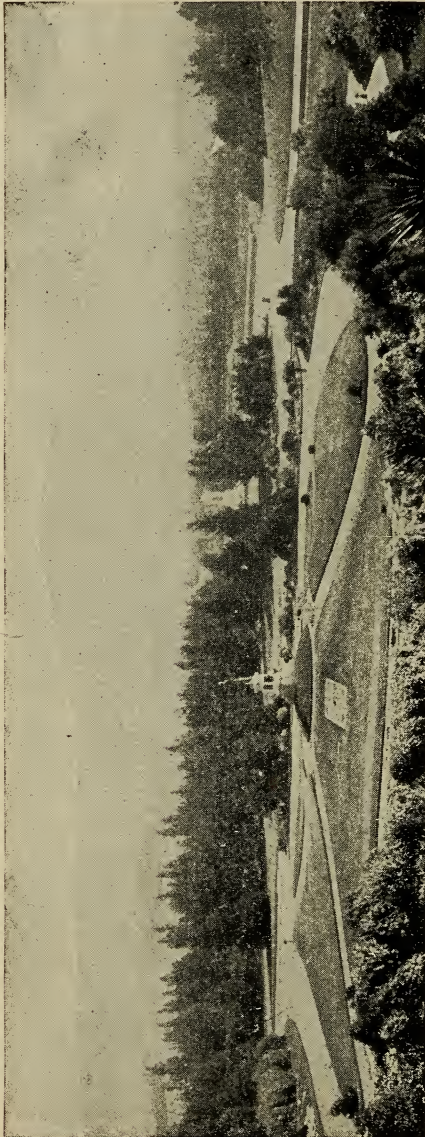
How to Reach It—

Golden Gate Park, the scene of the Midwinter International Exposition, lies on the western side of the city, beyond the outer terrace of hills. It has been for many years past a popular public resort, and all the street railroads in the city have, as a result, striven to get a share of the travel to and from it. Now, a system of transfers has been adopted by the various street railroad companies which enables one to travel to or from any part of the city and the Park on one fare. Conductors are always accommodating, and will impart such information as the unfamiliar passenger may desire so as to reach his or her destination.

What the Park Consists of—

The Park is an oblong tract of land fronting on the ocean beach for a distance of one half mile, and reaching eastward into the heart of the city at Stanyan Street—a distance of three miles. It embraces 1013 acres of land reserved by legislative enactment from the Pueblo lands of the city for park purposes, and it is under the control of a special Board of Park Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State. It is charmingly located. The broad expanse of the Pacific Ocean spreads out to the westward. South and east it is hemmed in by an amphitheatre of hills—the Mission Range, 925 feet in height, and Lone Mountain, 468 feet high; on the north, Presidio Heights, on the southern side of the Presidio military reservation, with Mt. Tamalpais looming up behind it from across the Golden Gate. Of late years, the city has stretched out toward it, and residences are crowding around it on all sides, dotting the green landscape of the hilly slopes with the evidences of human life and activity. Originally the entire tract was a cheerless, desolate waste of shifting sand-dunes, the surface of which was kept in constant motion by the sea breezes, and consequently was devoid of vegetation. Every foot of it had to be reclaimed, and the work of reclamation which was begun in 1874, has been so thoroughly done that it is now one of the finest, as it is one of the largest, public parks in existence. There are, in fact, only two larger public parks, owned by cities, in any part of the world, one being the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, and the other Fairmount Park,

Philadelphia. In the improvement of Golden Gate Park there has been spent, up to date, about \$1,000,000. Much of the land permanently reclaimed is in a high state of cultivation.

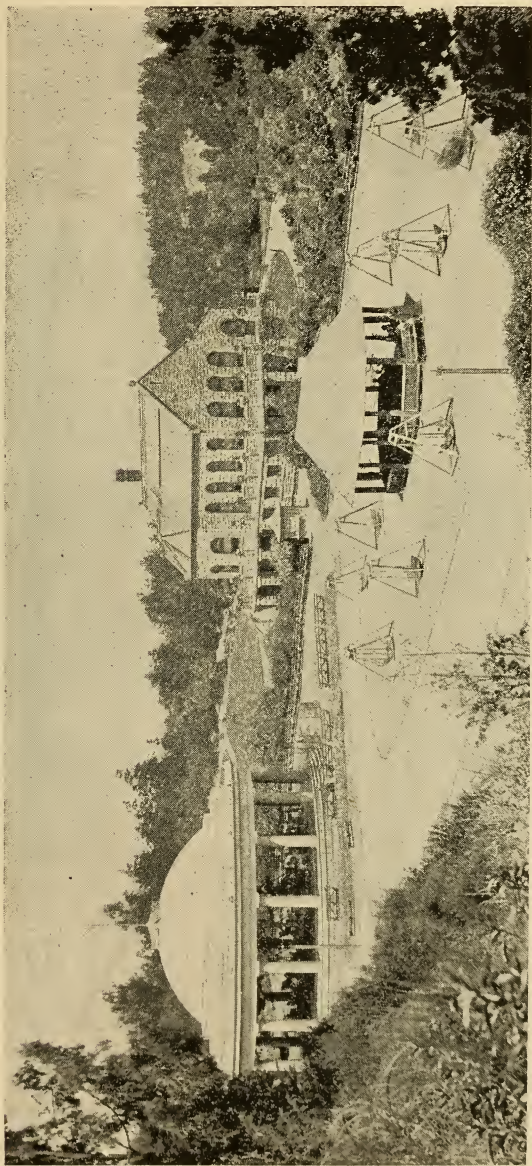


PARK SCENE AROUND GARFIELD MONUMENT

It is divided artistically into grass lawns, flower beds, copses of beautiful shrubbery, groves of rare and valuable ornamental trees, ferneries, grottos, driveways and walks, everything being kept in the pink of order the year round. Acres of flower beds greet the eye on every hand, miles of flowering plants, in full bloom, follow the meanderings of the roadways; floricultural and arboricultural surprises confront the visitor whithersoever he roams through the grounds. A playground for children to make merry in has been provided through the beneficence of the Sharon estate, which is fitted with merry-go-rounds and other features of special interest to juveniles. There is also a well-stocked aviary; a deer park, in which herds of graceful

animals find shelter; a buffalo paddock, with splendid specimens of the horned and bearded herd that once held sway over the American prairies—before railroads and Indians and tourists exterminated them; artificial lakes and fountains and waterfalls, suspen-

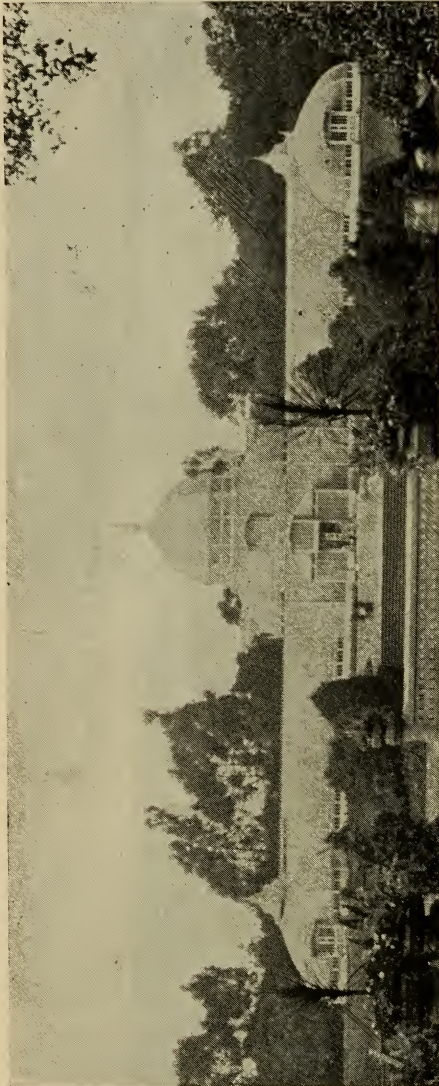
sion bridges, echo tunnels, baseball and cricket grounds, one of the finest conservatories in the country, which is stocked with a collection of the rarest tropical plants and orchids in existence,



THE SHARON PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN

a pond enclosed in it containing among other things a specimen of the gigantic Amazonian water lily, which will possibly bloom during the Midwinter Fair, and which the visitor

would look for in vain elsewhere outside of its native habitat and the Kew Gardens in London, whence the Park specimen was originally obtained. But what may interest the visitor from abroad more to know is, that with the exception of those features



THE CONSERVATORY

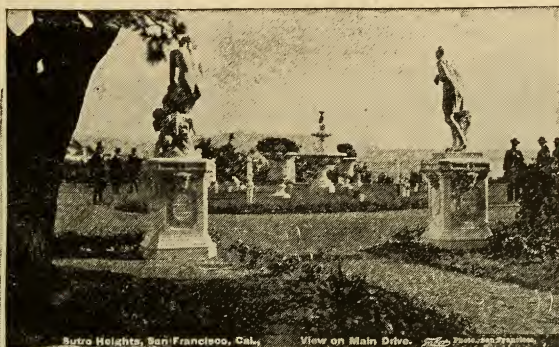
specially included within the enclosure of the Midwinter Exposition, the Park, as he sees it to-day, is in the same condition the year round. The lawns are always green; the flowering plants and shrubs are always in bloom; the calla lily unfolds its pure white chalice to the sunbeam of Christmas and New Year's Day as it does when the solar orb reaches the Tropic of Cancer in its yearly transit through the heavens, and the mignonette and the shy violet give forth their sweet fragrance with equal liberality here when the deep snows of winter cast a thick mantle over the Eastern visitor's home, and the Frost King locks its waterways in shackles of ice. And for many years past free open-air instrumental concerts have been given under the aus-

pices of the Park Commissioners for the entertainment of visitors, by the best military band west of the Rocky Mountains. The music stand is a shell-shaped structure, and in the large open area fronting it seats have been provided for the accommodation of the auditors. These concerts are given every Thursday, Saturday and

Sunday afternoons, rainy days excepted, of course, and thousands of persons attend them, by many of whom they are esteemed among the chief attractions of the Park. What better evidence of the geniality of San Francisco's climate can the visitor from abroad reasonably desire?

Entrances to the Park—

There are over twenty public entrances to Golden Gate Park, distributed on each side of the reservation. Most of them open into it on the eastern end, where the principal improve-



SUTRO HEIGHTS AND OCEAN BEACH

ments for public enjoyment and comfort have been made, and where the Fair grounds are located. All entrances, no matter where located, are reached by one or other of the street car lines.

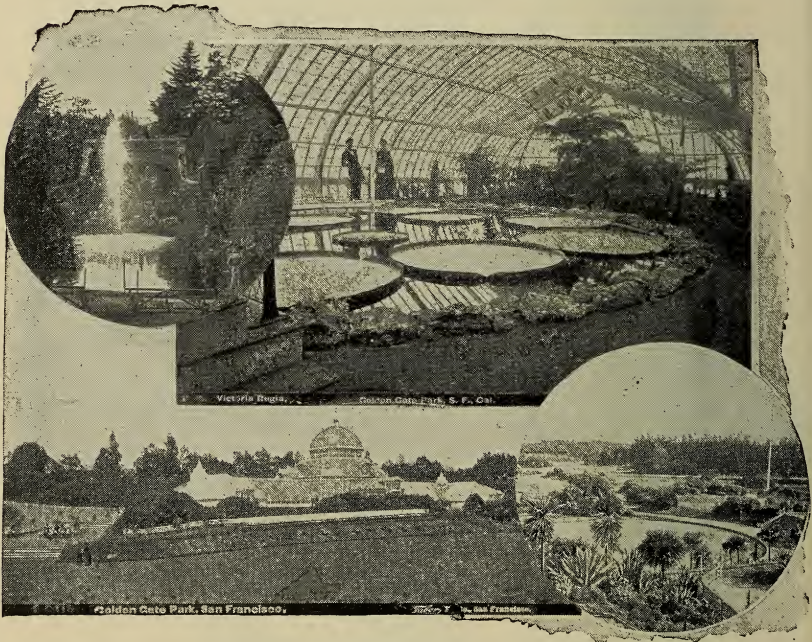
Strawberry Hill—

The highest elevation in the Park, a conical hill, 426 feet high, called Strawberry Hill, is crowned with an observatory, from which is obtained a splendid view of the ocean, of the Park and the surrounding territory. A fine driveway leads to the summit of the hill, and the Observatory affords a welcome shelter to man and beast, once it is reached, from the chilling

ocean breeze. On the summit of this hill also is located the Park water reservoir and girdling the base of the hill is a lake for boating, while cascades and other charming innovations crop out along its flanks. The Park is, of course, being enriched from year to year with costly works of art and monuments of distinguished men.

Halleck Monument—

A colossal figure in dark gray granite of General Henry W. Halleck, a California pioneer, and, from 1862 to 1864, General-in-Command of the United States Armies, stands in the center of a



INTERIOR OF PARK CONSERVATORY

green lawn, half enclosed by rising ground thickly set with trees and shrubbery adjacent to the Main Drive and midway between the Park Lodge and the Music Stand and Carriage Concourse. The secluded nook in which this statue stands is supplied with seats for the comfort of the wayfarer.

Garfield's Monument—

The bronze figure of the martyred President, James A. Garfield, is one of the most conspicuous of the Park monuments, occupying one of the most prominent places in it, and surrounded by the main drives. The figure of Garfield is ten feet high and it

stands on a pedestal fourteen feet high. He is represented as he was when about to deliver his inaugural address on the steps of the Capitol at Washington. At the base of the pedestal Columbia sits mourning for her dead. The reliefs on the pedestal show Garfield taking the oath of office and other incidents in his career. The artist is F. Happersberger, a native of San Francisco.

Author of "The Star Spangled Banner"—

In memory of the author of the national hymn, "*The Star Spangled Banner*"—Francis Scott Key—a bronze statue by W. W. Story has been erected in Concert Valley, in front of the pres-



KEARNY STREET, LOOKING NORTH

ent music stand, as one of the bequests of the late James Lick, the founder of Lick Observatory, Lick Public Baths, Lick School of Mechanic Arts, and other public institutions.

The Baseball Pitcher—

Another statue of rare excellence is the bronze figure of the baseball pitcher, by a Californian deaf-mute. This work of art stands by the side of the north drive leading toward the Fair grounds. It has received the highest commendations of art critics.

Drake's Memorial Cross—

On the north side of Strawberry Hill is the monument erected under the auspices of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern California in commemoration of the first Christian service of record held on the Pacific shores of what is now the United States, namely the service held on the shore of Drake's Bay by Francis



EPISCOPAL MEMORIAL CROSS

Fletcher, the chaplain of the flagship of Sir Francis Drake, when Drake landed there in 1579. The monument is a Celtic cross modeled on the lines of the ancient cross of Monasterboice, Ireland. The stem is richly carved after the manner of memorial edifices among the early Celtic Christians. The sub-base is seven feet, and the whole structure, which is made of Colorado sandstone, stands forty feet high. The following inscription appears on the front :

“Consecrated October 25, 1893, by the Church Missionary Council, as a memorial of the service held on the shore of

Drake's Bay about St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, A. D. 1579, by Francis Fletcher, Priest of the Church of England, Chaplain of Sir Francis Drake, Chronicler of the Service.”

The following legends are also inscribed on the other side of the shaft :

FIRST CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF KNOWN RECORD ON OUR COAST.

FIRST USE OF BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN OUR COUNTRY.

ONE OF THE FIRST RECORDED MISSIONARY PRAYERS ON OUR CONTINENT.

†

SOLI.

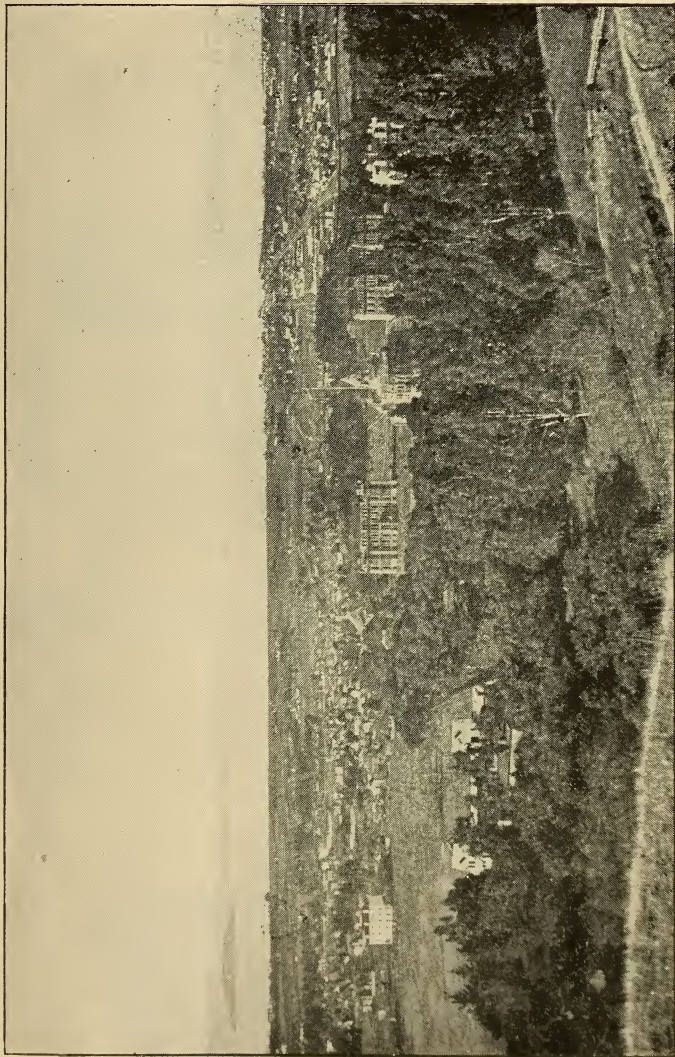
DEO.

SIT. SEMPER.

GLORIA.

†

The cross has been erected through the generosity of Geo. W. Childs, editor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, who assumed the entire cost of the monument. In clear weather the site of Drake's Landing may be made out, under the shadow of Point Reyes, from the site of the cross.



BERKELEY, LOOKING WEST

Respecting this memorial gift to California, Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig, editor of the Women's Department of the *Citrograph*, makes this appropriate comment on the unveiling of the cross: "Mr. Childs, whose kindly materialized thoughts apparently

know neither financial nor geographical bounds, has on this New Year's Day linked the name of Sir Francis Drake, the great circumnavigator, with that of the printer-philanthropist of Philadelphia and the Midwinter Fair of San Francisco. Moreover, to us who have watched the progress of political events, it would seem a most fitting tribute to the sons of Colorado who have so recently, by popular vote, placed upon the head of woman in



NORTH POINT, LOOKING TOWARD THE GATE

their commonwealth, the crown of the elective franchise. The prayer book cross, the Colorado crown and the Midwinter Fair, are this day linked together for all time."

Starr King's Monument—

A monument to Thomas Starr King, the patriot Unitarian Minister of *bellum* days, stands between the Aviary and the Buffalo Paddock.



Amusements—Places of

★ ★ ★

San Francisco

★ ★ ★

Performances at the Theaters commence 8 P. M. and 2 P. M.; the latter being for matinees.

ALCAZAR THEATER, 116 O'Farrell, Vaudeville, 25c, 50c.

Baldwin Theater, 932 Market.

Every Evening except Sunday; Matinee Saturday.

Regular Prices, 25, 35, 50, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Matinee " \$1.00, 75, 50 and 25c.

BAY DISTRICT RACE-TRACK, east side 5th Ave. bet. A and D.

BELLA UNION THEATER, 805 Kearny, variety, 25c and 50c.

BUCK TAYLOR'S WILD WEST SHOW, General Admission 10c.; Reserved Seats, 25c. Two Performances daily, rain or shine.

BUSH STREET THEATER, 325 Bush, 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00.

California Theater, north side Bush bet. Kearny and Dupont.

Every evening including Sunday; Matinee Saturday.

Regular Prices, 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00.

Matinee " 25, 50 and 75c.

CENTRAL PARK, S. E. corner Market and Eighth, athletic grounds.

CHINESE THEATER, 626 Jackson.

" (Grand), 814 Washington.

" (New), 623 Jackson.

" (Royal), 836 Washington.

EDEN MUSEE, 729 Market.

GOLDEN GATE HALL, south side Sutter bet. Taylor and Jones, concert.

MOROSCO'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Mission bet. Third and Fourth, 10, 25 and 50c.

GROVE STREET THEATER, north side Grove bet. Polk and Van Ness Ave., 10 and 25c.

MECHANICS' PAVILION, cor. Larkin and Grove.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, east side Fifth bet. Market and Mission, concert.

Midwinter Fair, Golden Gate Park, 50c.

HOWARD ST. THEATER, south side Howard bet. Third and Fourth, 10 and 20c

NATIONAL THEATER, cor. Eddy and Jones, 10, 20 and 30c.

ORPHEUM, south side O'Farrell bet. Stockton and Powell, Vaudeville, 10, 25 and 50c.

STANDARD THEATER, Bush bet. Montgomery and Kearny, 25, 50 and 75c.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER, Powell, 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00.

TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE, Eddy near Market, 25 and 50c.

WIGWAM THEATER, S. E. cor. Stockton and Geary, Vaudeville, 10, 25 and 35c.

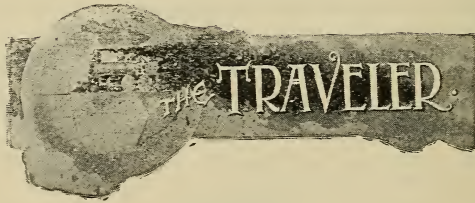
"THE TRAVELER'S"
Bureau of Information

Located at 602 Market Street, in the State Board of Trade Rooms, keeps on file, for free distribution, printed matter, souvenirs, etc., of all the Hotels and Resorts in the State.


It is their business to furnish WITHOUT CHARGE, reliable information about any Resort, Hotel, Railway or Steamship Line in America, and you are cordially invited to call upon them at any and all times.

YOU WILL FIND THERE

Also, the Office of



"The most beautiful Journal in the United States." It is published monthly, and is profuse in handsome illustrations of California scenery. No Visitor to the Fair should fail to subscribe for it, and it costs only

\$1.00 A YEAR 

JOHNSTONE & BRYAN, Publishers

602 Market St.

San Francisco, Cal.

Itineraries for Tourists.

★ ★ ★

Pleasant Trips to Pleasant Places

for Pleasure Seekers.

★ ★ ★

The following itineraries, which we are able to print through the courtesy of *The Traveler*, of San Francisco, will be of interest to the visitor to the Fair who desires to see and enjoy something outside of San Francisco. To avoid the possibility of misleading the reader, it is proper to state here, however, that the time schedule of the railroads, connecting with the various places named, is liable to change any day. To insure certainty, therefore, the tourist contemplating visiting either of the places named ought to consult the latest railroad time card. The main value of the time card, here inserted, is to show how much time is really covered in either of these itineraries.

A SLEIGH-RIDE AND A SKATE IN CALIFORNIA

Leave San Francisco 5:00 P. M. Saturday
 Arrive Truckee 5:55 A. M. Sunday

Breakfast at the Truckee Hotel at the depot. At Franzini Bros. stable you can secure a two-horse sleigh, and after a ride of two and a half miles arrive at Donner Lake about 8:00 A. M. Take your lunch with you. Here you can skate all day and have a good time generally. Returning, leave Donner Lake about dusk, enjoy a moonlight drive over the snow, dine at Truckee, and take the train at midnight, reaching San Francisco at 10:45 A. M. Monday.

Railroad fare (round trip).....\$15 60
 Pullman berth " " 3 00
 Sleigh for four " "each person 1 00

NAPA SODA SPRINGS

Leave San Francisco..... 4:00 P. M. Saturday
 Arrive Napa..... 6:25 P. M. Saturday
 Arrive Napa Soda Springs..... 7:25 P. M. Saturday
 Leave Napa Soda Springs..... 6:30 A. M. Monday
 Arrive San Francisco..... 9:45 A. M. Monday

The stage ride from Napa to the Springs (seven miles) is one of the most picturesque in the State. The Springs are 1,000 feet above the level of the valley. Sunday can be most pleasantly spent there, the natural mineral water direct from the bubbling spring being free to guests.

Railroad fare (round trip).....\$2 00
 Stage fare " " 1 00

PASO ROBLES SPRINGS

Leave San Francisco..... 8:15 A. M. Saturday
 Arrive Paso Robles Springs..... 4:19 P. M. Saturday
 Leave Paso Robles Springs..... 10:13 A. M. Monday
 Arrive San Francisco..... 6:10 P. M. Monday

There is no pleasanter day's ride out of San Francisco than this. The ocean is twice sighted, and a glimpse of two of California's proudest insti-

tutions, viz.: Leland Stanford, Junior, University and the Lick Observatory, are to be had en route.

Railroad fare (round trip).....\$12 40

DEL MONTE, SANTA CRUZ AND SAN JOSE

Leave San Francisco2:30 P. M. Saturday
 Arrive Hotel del Monte6:15 P. M. Saturday
 Leave " "1:38 P. M. Sunday
 Arrive Santa Cruz (Sea Beach Hotel)3:40 P. M. Sunday
 Leave " "2:00 P. M. Monday



SOUTH OF SAN FRANCISCO TO MONTEREY

Arrive San Jose (Hotel Vendome)4:10 P. M. Monday
 Leave " "9:00 A. M. Tuesday
 Arrive San Francisco10:50 A. M. Tuesday

From San Francisco to Del Monte and Del Monte to Santa Cruz you take the broad-gauge route; from Santa Cruz to San Francisco, the narrow-gauge route through the Santa Cruz Mountains. At Del Monte you will have ample time to see the beautiful grounds and take the famous eighteen-mile drive. At the Sea Beach Hotel, Santa Cruz, you are constantly in view of

the ocean and the bathing grounds. From here a beautiful ride may be taken to the Big Trees, only seven miles distant. From the Hotel Vendome, San Jose, you can take interesting drives to the New Almaden Mines, twelve miles, Santa Clara, three-and-a-half miles, or Alum Rock Springs, seven miles. A stay of one day longer at San Jose will give you an opportunity to make the trip to the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, twenty-seven miles from San Jose, leaving the latter point at 7:30 A. M., and returning to San Jose about 6:00 P. M. Round-trip rate from San Jose, \$4.00.

Round-trip railroad ticket from San Francisco, good for six months, and including the above itinerary, \$7.30.

PARAISO SPRINGS

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Leave San Francisco..... | 8:15 A. M. Saturday |
| Arrive Soledad..... | 1:43 P. M. Saturday |
| Arrive Paraiso..... | 2:45 P. M. Saturday |
| Leave "..... | 11:45 A. M. Monday |
| Arrive San Francisco..... | 6:10 P. M. Monday |

Paraiso has an altitude of 1,400 feet above the sea-level, and is both a summer and winter resort. Here you can enjoy a delightful plunge bath, and partake of the iron, soda or sulphur springs. The beauty of its surroundings, and the character of its several springs, have justly earned for Paraiso the title of "Carlsbad of America."

Round-trip fare to the Springs.....\$9 00

BARTLETT SPRINGS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Leave San Francisco via S. F. & N. P. Ry..... | 7:40 A. M. |
| Arrive at Bartlett Springs..... | 8 P. M. |
| Leave San Francisco (via S. P. route)..... | 7 A. M. |
| Arrive at Bartlett Springs..... | 8:30 P. M. |

BYRON SPRINGS

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Leave San Francisco..... | 5 P. M. Friday |
| Arrive at Byron Springs..... | 8 P. M. Friday |
| Leave San Francisco..... | 9 A. M. Saturday |
| Arrive at Byron Springs..... | 12:15 P. M. Saturday |
| Leave San Francisco..... | 5 P. M. Saturday |
| Arrive at Byron Springs..... | 8 P. M. Saturday |
| Leave Byron Springs..... | 7:45 A. M. Monday |
| Arrive in San Francisco..... | 10:45 A. M. Monday |
| Leave Byron Springs..... | 2:45 P. M. Sunday |
| Arrive in San Francisco..... | 5:45 P. M. Sunday |

This trip is most pleasant, and includes a short carriage drive of two miles from Byron Station to the Springs without charge. Byron Springs is essentially a place of rest and recuperation, and is famous for the remarkable curative properties of its waters and baths.

Fare, one way.....\$1 90
 Round trip, Friday to Monday.....\$3 00

THE GEYSERS

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Leave San Francisco (S. F. & N. P. Ry.)..... | 7:40 A. M. Saturday |
| Arrive Cloverdale..... | 11:30 A. M. Saturday |
| Arrive Geysers..... | 3:30 P. M. Saturday |
| Leave Geysers..... | 9:00 A. M. Monday |
| Arrive Cloverdale..... | 2:00 P. M. Monday |
| Arrive San Francisco..... | 6:10 P. M. Monday |

Round-trip tickets (unlimited), \$8.50. This includes stage, sixteen miles. Both the baths and guide through Geyser Canon are free to guests. Round-trip rail and stage ticket, including one week's board at the Geysers, \$23.50.

The Geysers may be also reached via Calistoga, from which point the stage ride is twenty-six miles, and the arriving time two hours later. Fare is the same. Round-trip ticket, going by one route and returning by another, \$11.50.

CAZADERO

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Leave San Francisco..... | 1:45 P. M. Saturday |
| Arrive Cazadero..... | 7:00 P. M. Saturday |
| Leave "..... | 5:00 A. M. Monday |
| Arrive San Francisco..... | 10:25 A. M. Monday |

At Cazadero you can enjoy a hunt, fish, swim or ride through the Redwoods. The ride by rail on the North Pacific Coast is one of the most picturesque in California.

Round trip from San Francisco.....\$5.00

YOSEMITE VALLEY

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Leave San Francisco..... | 4:00 P. M. Saturday |
| Arrive Raymond..... | 5:50 A. M. Sunday |
| Leave " (Stage)..... | 6:30 A. M. Sunday |
| Arrive Wawona..... | 6:00 P. M. Sunday |
| Leave "..... | 7:00 A. M. Monday |
| Arrive Yosemite..... | Noon Monday |
| Leave "..... | 6:00 A. M. Tuesday |
| Arrive San Francisco..... | 9:45 A. M. Thursday |

Pullman Sleeper between San Francisco and Raymond, \$1.50 per berth.
The above itinerary and rate includes side trip to the Calaveras Big Trees.
San Francisco to Yosemite and return.....\$50.00

✦ HOW TO GO TO ✦

Mt. Hamilton

AND THE

Lick Observatory

By the MT. HAMILTON STAGE CO.

Headquarters, Vendome Stables

Telephone 146

Upon arriving in San Jose, leave your orders at Hotel Vendome, the main office of the Mt. Hamilton Stage Co.

All communications by mail, wire or telephone receive prompt attention. Our Agents solicit on Trains arriving in San Jose.

SAM. MILLER, General Agent, 613 Market St., S. F.

HEALTH

AND

PLEASURE

SEEKERS

SHOULD surely go to SARATOGA SPRINGS, Lake County, California. Five different Mineral Waters that by analysis are proven the equal of any known similar springs. Accommodations for 300 guests. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Liver Troubles quickly relieved. Rates from \$2 per diem and \$10 per week upward. Lovely cottages. Dancing hall, Croquet, Tennis courts, Hunting and Fishing. Send for circulars.

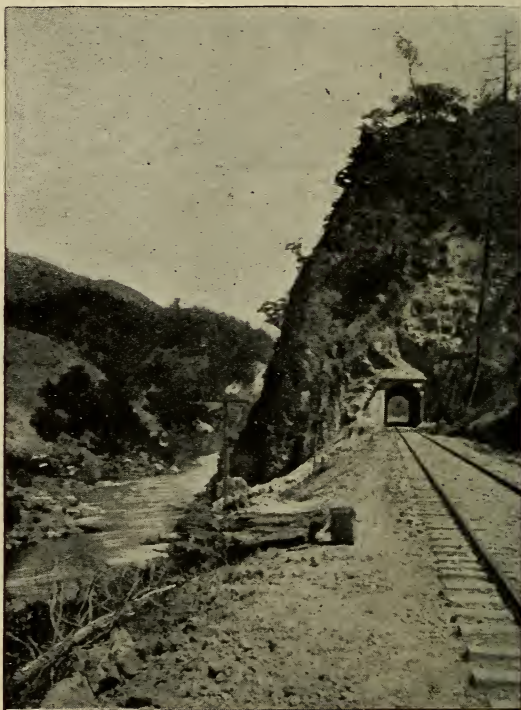
R. H. WARFIELD

Saratoga Springs, Bachelor P. O.

Lake County, Cal.

Picturesque Russian River Valley—

The resident of San Francisco, to enjoy good health, requires an occasional outing. The winds and fogs of this city are chilling. No matter where a person lives, a change is desirable, and the citizens of this State have a boon in our glorious and varied climate. A few hours' ride in any part of the State affords relief, but no portion possesses this advantage to so great an extent as San Francisco. Within one hour's ride our people



ECHO TUNNEL, RUSSIAN RIVER CAÑON
ON LINE OF S. F. & N. P. RY.

can experience a complete change of climate on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railway. At a distance of fifteen miles you reach San Rafael, with its delightful climate and beautiful residences. There is no more inviting spot in California. It is about five hours' ride through the Marin, Sonoma and Sanel valleys to the terminus of the road at Ukiah. Beautiful towns like Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Healdsburg greet the eye, whilst the country *en route*, under a high state of cultivation, blooms like a

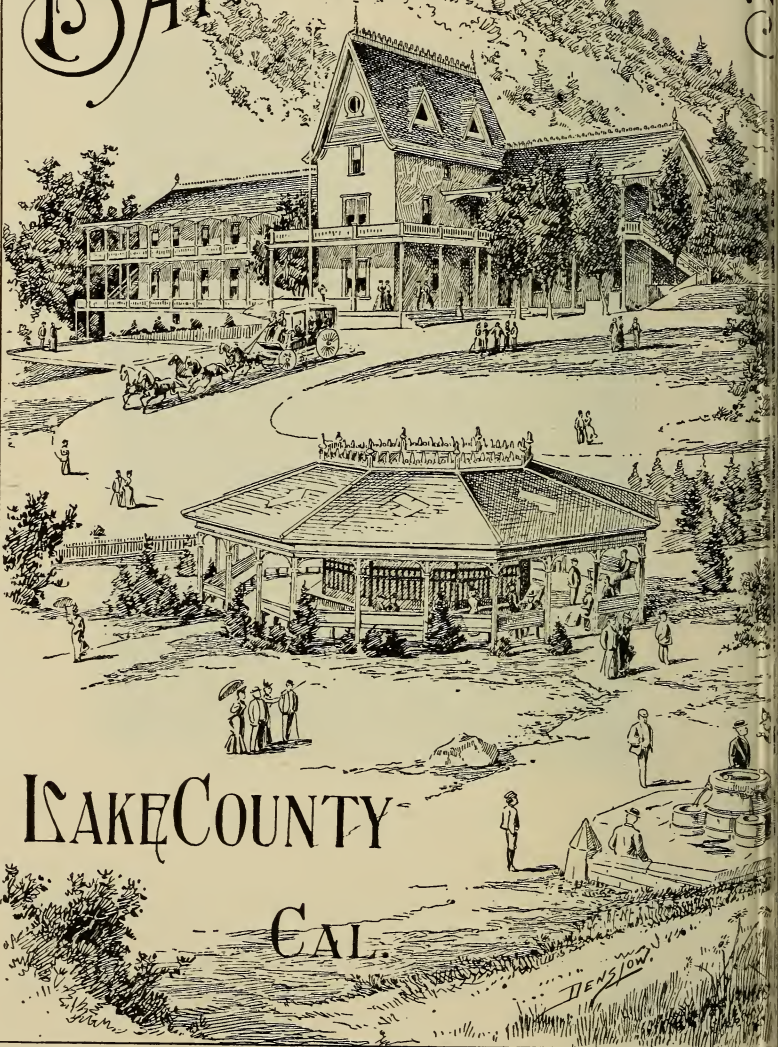
garden. On either side rise the foothills, and beyond, the mountains. Branches take you to Sonoma and Glen Ellen and Sebastopol, nestling in the Sonoma and Russian River valleys, and Guerneville, the home of the redwoods. For picturesqueness the ride along the Russian River, from Cloverdale to Ukiah, cannot be excelled. At our very doors we have all that is beautiful in nature and lovely in climate. The management of the road is liberal, and affords an opportunity to all, rich and poor, to seek that change so desirable. Three-day excursion tickets are sold



VIEW NORTH OF SAN RAFAEL,
ON LINE OF S. F. & N. P. RY.

at greatly reduced rates, and on Sunday half rates govern to all points. If you have time, take a rod or a gun for the finest fishing and hunting in the State. A hundred streams alive with trout and other fish are tributary to the San Francisco & North Pacific Railway.

BARTLETT SPRINGS



Bartlett Springs—

Pleasure seekers will find it a delightful place to spend the summer, and they can reap the benefits of the BARTLETT WATER at the same time.

Invigorating for business men, strengthening for ladies, and nature's remedy for the ill.

It has become proverbial, so long and so often has it been said that even after the physician's skill has lost its cunning there is still hope at BARTLETT SPRINGS.

Physicians themselves recommend the BARTLETT MINERAL WATER to their patients, and in numberless cases with the happiest possible results.

The following is a partial list of the amusements to be had at the Springs: Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Dancing six times a week, Bowling, Billiards, Burro Rides and Bathing; also, Hunting in the dense pine forests of the mountains, hooking the gamey speckled beauties in the sparkling streams, and visiting neighboring points of interest.

Rates: In Hotel and Hotel Cottages, American Plan, \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week, according to rooms. Special rates to families and clubs.

Cottages for housekeeping, \$2.00 to \$6.00 per week.

Do not waste your money on patent medicines, but drink BARTLETT MINERAL WATER for Bright's Disease, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Gout, Sciatica, St. Vitus Dance, Dyspepsia, Chronic Alcoholism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Malaria, Indigestion, etc.

As a Medicinal Water it stands second to none. A trial will convince any one of this fact.

The Water is for sale at all first-class Saloons, Groceries and Drug Stores in every town on the Pacific Coast.

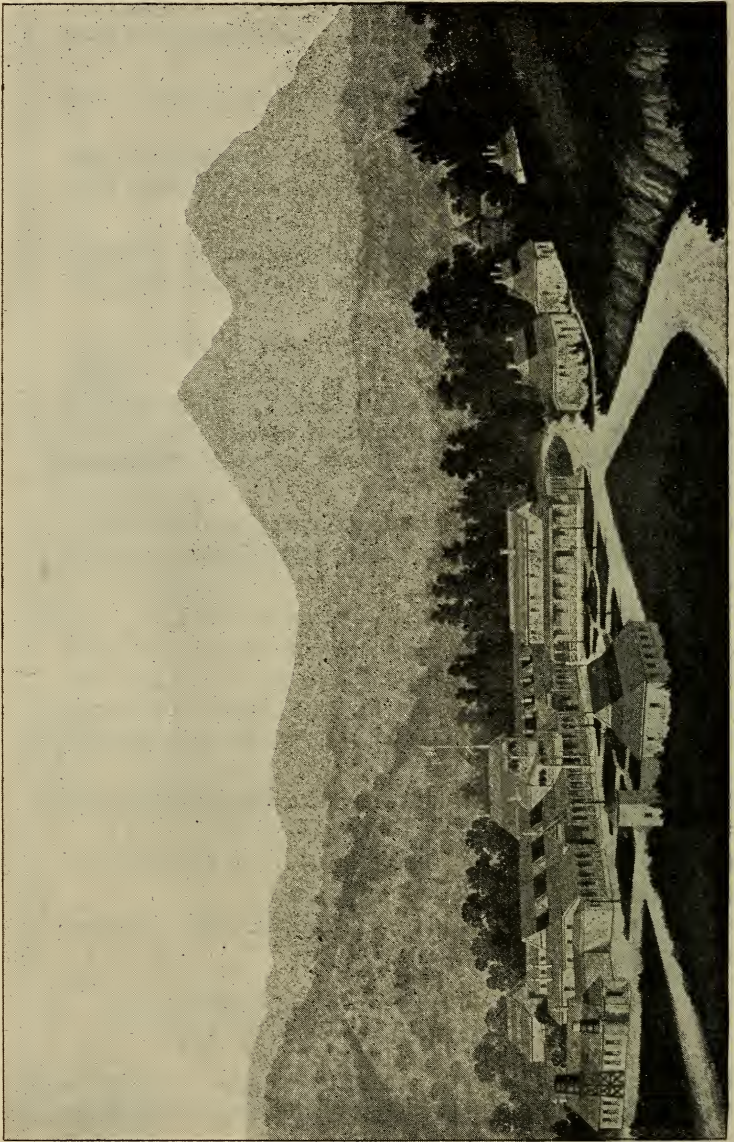
Put up 50-quart and 24-quart Bottles to the Case. *Natural or Carbonated.*

50-quart Bottles, (case) - - - \$8.25

24-quart Bottles, (half-case) - - 4.25

\$2.50 refunded for 50 quarts, and \$1.00 refunded for 24 quarts on return of CASE, BARTLETT WATER BOTTLES and TULE COVERS. Liberal discount to the trade.

Office BARTLETT SPRINGS CO., No. 22 Fourth Street, (Basement), San Francisco, Cal.



BYRON HOT SPRINGS

Byron Hot Springs—

Visitors to the Midwinter Fair from Southern California and its Eastern States over the Southern Overland Route pass Byron Hot Springs three hours before reaching San Francisco.

Byron Hot Springs are in Contra Costa County and lie to the west of the railroad about one-half mile, nestled between two spurs of the Coast Range and one mile and a half from Byron Station, at which point a conveyance from the Springs meets all trains to and from San Francisco.

The Springs are numerous and varied in chemical constituents, Hot and Cold Salt, Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia.

The Baths are an especial feature and consist of natural Hot Mud or Peat Baths, Natural Hot Salt Water Baths and Warm Sulphur Baths.

The Mud Baths at Byron are the most famous on the Coast, and are becoming well known to medical men in the Eastern States as well as California.

All of the baths are in charge of competent and skillful attendants.

The Springs of drinking water are equally famous and Byron can boast of having one of the few Springs of laxative waters in the United States, that is the Hot Salt Spring, the waters of which stimulate a healthy action of the Stomach and Bowels and leave no ill effects after using, as is the case with most waters of a laxative nature.

The Hotel is of modern equipment, all rooms being easy of access, and arranged with special reference to comfort. The building stands within a few yards of the Springs, from which the water is piped into every room. This is a great convenience to those who are invalids. A covered way also connects the main building with the Bath House. Cottages of various sizes dot the hillside opposite the Hotel, for the use of those who desire more privacy.

Being within a few hours of the metropolis the table is not lacking in variety and quality.

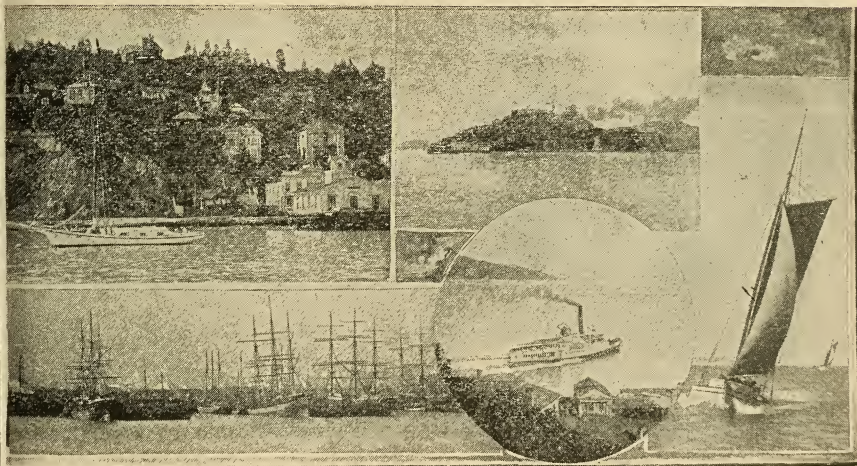
As a sanitarium Byron Springs is the most complete and the best known on the Coast.



The North Pacific Coast Railroad—

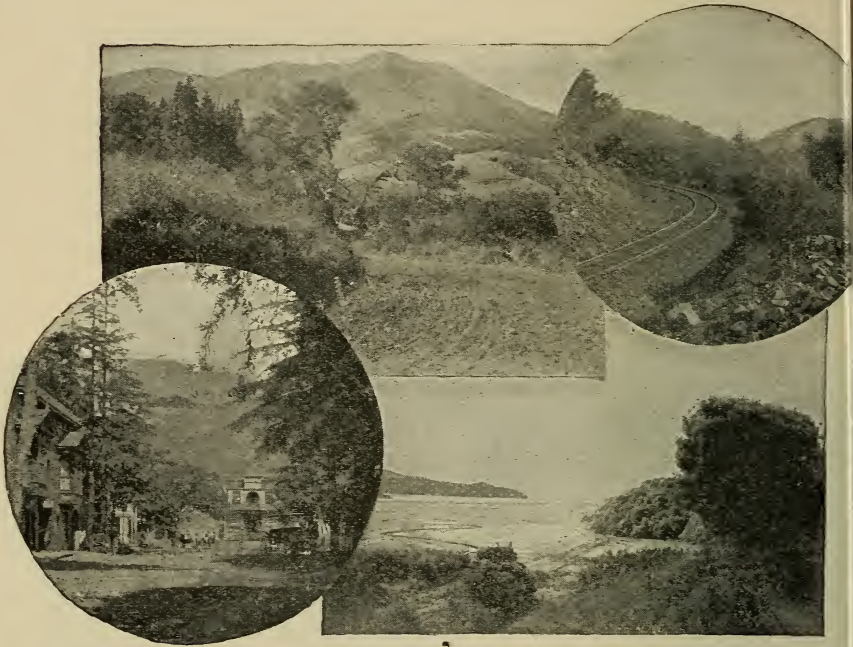
The North Pacific Coast Railroad which traverses Marin and Sonoma Counties has been very appropriately styled the Scenic Railway of California, for there is no other line of railroad in the State of equal length along which so much of the wild and picturesque in nature may be seen. From one terminal to the other, its everchanging scenery is a source of constant delight to the traveler. Boarding the ferry-boat at the foot of Market Street, a fine view of the city is obtained as the vessel steams across the bay.

The Golden Gate, Fort Alcatraz, Angel Island, and Arch



SCENES VIA N. P. C. R. R.

Rock as they are passed in their order lend variety to the pleasing panorama. The passage to Sausalito is run in thirty minutes, where a transfer is made to the waiting train, and the delighted traveler is whirled through one of the most charming sections of California. Sausalito is itself a very attractive suburban town, its handsome residences scattered along the hillside and overlooking Richardson's Bay. This little suburb is also locally famous as yachting headquarters. A few minutes' ride by rail from Sausalito carries the traveler to Mill Valley which was only recently thrown open to settlement, but which has already attained great popularity because of its natural attractions as a place for country residence, and easy access to the city of San Francisco.



MILL VALLEY AND TAMALPAIS

Three miles from this junction the train stops at the famous Larkspur "Inn," which is one of the most picturesque and delightful summer and winter resorts on the Pacific Coast, is beautifully situated, in Marin County, near the base of majestic Mount Tamalpais, with adjacent forests of redwoods, madrones and laurels; and grand panoramic views of San Francisco Bay, the Contra Costa Hills, Mt. Diablo and the Coast Range. Completely sheltered from the ocean fogs and bleak winds, Larkspur affords many attractions, such as hunting, shooting, fishing, sea bathing, boating, salt-water bath houses, tennis, bowling, driving over most enchanting mountain roads, beautiful walks through foliage and forests, sheltered nooks and clear mountain streams, pure mountain air, combined with salt breezes from the bay, imparting strength, vigor and health.

Post, Express, Telephone and Telegraph Offices. Twelve trains daily each way, and a theater train every night. Forty-five minutes' journey from San Francisco—12 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Mr. Richard M. Briare, the proprietor, is well known as a competent and successful hotel man, having been, for the last five years, manager of the Hotel Pleasanton, San Francisco, and his greatest desire is the comfort of his guests, as well as the success of Larkspur Inn. Open the year round. Livery Stable, fully equipped, connected with the Inn. Three miles beyond Larkspur the train stops at Ross Station, whence stages run to the top of Mount Tamalpais, from whose summit most magnificent views



LARKSPUR INN

of the Pacific Ocean, the Farallone Islands and the San Pablo and San Francisco Bays are to be had. From Ross Station the train carries the traveler up White's Hill, thence along the Lagunitas Creek to Camp Taylor, only two hours from the city.

It is a favorite place for anglers, especially when trout are running. At Camp Taylor there is a comfortable hotel for visitors whose rates are moderate, and families desiring privacy can be accommodated, with cottages at a cheap rental.

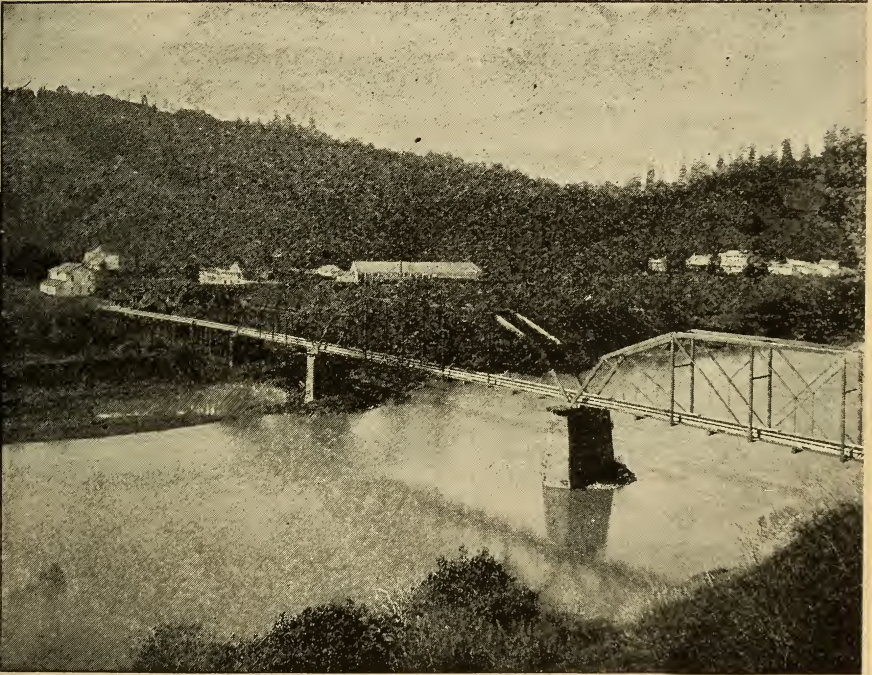
Three miles north of Camp Taylor is Tocaloma. There is also a good hotel with comfortable accommodations for visitors at reasonable rates. Five miles further north is Point Reyes Station, the home of the fishermen, being the terminal station of some of the local trains which are run almost exclusively for sportsmen. The road thence skirts along Lagunitas Creek to Tomales Bay, where a complete change in the character of the country traversed occurs. Passing through the town of Tomales, the road enters a tunnel and emerges into the beauti-



CAMP TAYLOR

ful undulating region surrounding Valley Ford, Bodega and Freestone—a distance of seventy miles from the metropolis. Here the track enters the famous redwood forests of the Coast Counties of Northern California. This is a wonderful region, inviting not only lovers of the seclusion of the forest, but also those afflicted with pulmonary affections seeking restoration to health. A ten miles' run along the banks of Howard's Creek and

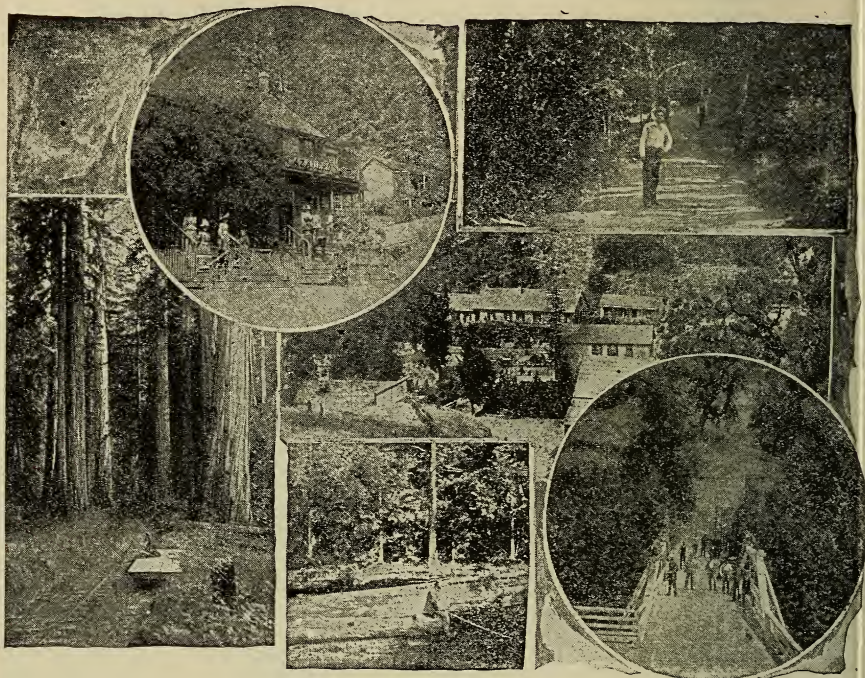
Russian River brings the traveler to Duncan's Mills. There the new hotel El Bonito, provides good accommodations at reasonable prices. Five miles up Austin Creek is Watson's private summer hotel, and two miles beyond that the new Elim Grove camping grounds. Thence it is but a short distance to Cazadero, the northern terminus of the road and a great summer resort for the dwellers of the cities by the sea. At the Cazadero Hotel and



DUNCAN'S MILLS

Cottages all the charming attractions of country life may be enjoyed, and adjacent to it are many delightful places for camping parties, while the presence of an abundance of big game in the Guallala River region, forty miles beyond and accessible by stage, invite the intrepid hunter. The student of Pacific Coast antiquities will find one of the most interesting structures it has to offer for inspection at Fort Ross, eleven miles from Cazadero,

on the sea coast, which represents the first European settlement established in California. Here the Russians established a fortified trading post in 1811, one of the octagonal block houses of which is still standing.



CAZADERO

“El Monte” Hotel

The Nearest Popular Seaside Resort
Outside of San Francisco

SAUSALITO

THIRTY minutes' ride on elegant and commodious steamers of the North Pacific Coast Railroad brings you to Sausalito.

Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths are in the hotel, as well as a ladies' and gentlemen's fine billiard room. A lawn tennis court and croquet ground are also connected with the hotel.

Telephone in the hotel. Cottages for large families. Carriages to and from the boats.

Send for terms, etc.

J. E. SLINKEY, Proprietor

Spanish Nomenclature.

* * *

Names of Places and Things

From Indian and Spanish Sources.

* * *

Many names which the tourist will hear mentioned in California are of Spanish or Indian derivation, and will consequently sound unfamiliar. The following is a list of the majority of the names in common use, with their meaning and, what is of much more value to the uninitiated, their pronunciation.

- ADONDE (ah-don-day). Where to.
AGUA CALIENTE (ah-gua cal-e-ain-tay). Hot water.
ALAMEDA (ah-lah-may-dah). Lit., a grove of poplars; a shaded walk.
ALAMILLO (ah-lah-meel-yo). A place of poplars.
ALBUQUERQUE (al-boo-ker-kay). A family name.
ALCATRAZ (al-cat-ras). Pelican.
ALGODONES (al-go-do-nais). Lit., cottons; cotton lands.
ALISO (all-ee-so). Alder-bush.
ALMADEN (al-mah-dain). A place of mineral deposits.
ALTURAS (al-too-ras). Heights.
ALVARADO (alvar-ah-da). A launching place for ships.
ALVISO (al-ve-so). A view.
AMADOR (ah-mah-dor). Lover.
ARROYO, OR ARROYO SECO (ar-ro-yo say-co). A wash made by water; not a creek or river, and shallower than a canyon.
AZUSA (ah-soo-sah). A provocation; annoyance. The word is colloquial.
BALLONA (bal-yo-nah). If spelled Ballina (bal-ye-nah), it would mean whale.
BELLA VISTA (bail-ya vees-tah). Pretty view.
BENICIA (ben-ee-shah). Should be Venecia; Venice.
BERNAL (ber-nal). Proper name.
BERNALILLO (ber-nal-ec-yo). Little Bernal.
BUENAVENTURA (b'wain-ah-vain-too-rah). Good fortune; also, a frequent proper name.
BUENA VISTA (b'wain-ah vees-tah). Good view.
CAJON (cah-hone). Caja, a box; cajon, a big box; Cajon Pass, "box pass."
CALAVERAS (cal-ah-vay-ras). Plu. Rattle-pates; mad-caps; didoes.
CANYON DIABLO, CANYON. The Spanish spelling is "cañon," and pronounced *can-on* by persons not accustomed. The Spanish pronunciation is *can-yone*; the American, *can-yon*. It means the bore of a gun; calibre; a groove; in artillery, the gun itself. As used ordinarily it means a ravine with steep sides between hills or mountains, or a deep fissure. CANYON DIABLO (de-ah-blo), Devil's canyon; canyoncito (*see-to*), little canyon.
CARMELITA (carmel-e-tah). A flower.
CASA GRANDE (cah-sah gran-day). Big house.
CARRIZO (carr-ee-so). A reed grass.
CERRO GORDO (sair-ro gor-do). Thick ridge.
CERILLOS, LOS (sair-eel-yose). Plu. Small round hills.
CERITOS (sair-e-tose). Little ridges.
CHAVES (chah-vaís). A family name.
CHICO (che-co). Little.
CHINO (che-no). A Chinaman.
CIENEGA (se-ain-c-ga). A swamp.
COLORADO (co-lo-rah-do). Red.
CORDERO (cor-day-ro). A lamb.
CORONADO (co-ro-nah-do). A family name. Lit., "The Crowned."
CORRAL (cor-ral). A pen; an outdoor inclosure.
CUCAMONGA (ku-cah-mon-ga). If this word were spelled with a "j" in the place of the "g," the word would mean an uncomplimentary reflection on a nun.
DE LUZ (day loos). Lit., of light.
DEL MAR (dail-mar). Of the sea.
DOS CABEZAS (dose cah-bay-sas). Two heads.
DOS PALMAS (dose pahl-mas). Two palms.
DOS VALLES (dose val-yaís). Two valleys.
EL DORADO (ail do-rah-do). The golden; in modern use "dorado" means gilt, washed.
EL MOLINO (ail mo-lee-no). The mill.

EL MONTE (ail *mon-tay*).
 EL PASO (ail *pah-so*). The pass.—DEL NORTE (dail *nor-te*). The pass of the North.
 EL RITO (ail *ree-to*). The rite; the ceremony.
 ENCINITAS (ain-say-*ne-tse*). Little oaks.
 ESPERANZA (ais-per-an-sa). Hope.
 ESTRELLA (ais-trail-yah). A star.
 FARRALLONES (fair-al-yo-nais). Plu. Small peaked islands rising out of the sea, FAROL (fah-rol). A beacon.
 FRESNO (*frais-no*). Ash tree.
 GALLINAS (gal-ye-nas). Hens.
 GARCIA (gar-ce-ah). A family name; equivalent of Smith or Jones.
 GARROTE (gar-ro-tay). Instrument for capital punishment.
 GAVANZO (gar-van-so). A pea; pea vine or bloom.
 GAVILAN (gah-ve-lan). A hawk.
 GAVIOTA (gah-ve-o-tah). A sea-gull.
 GOLETA (go-lay-tah). A schooner.
 GRACIOSA (grah-se-oh-sah). Kind.
 GRANADA (gran-ah-dah). A pomegranate; renowned; powerful; fruitful.
 HERMOSILLO (air-mo-seel-yo). Little beauty. HERMOSEA (air-mo-sah). Beautiful.
 HORNITOS (or-ne-tose). Little ovens. HORNO (*or-no*), an oven.
 HUALAPAI (*whal-a-pah-e*).
 INDIO (*een-de-o*). Indian.
 JICARILLO (hic-ah-reel-yo). Should be spelled Jacarillo. A braggart, a boaster.
 JIMENEZ (he-may-nais). A family name.
 JORNADA (hor-nah-dah). A journey. JORNADA DEL MUERTO (dail *M'uer-to*), the journey of death.
 LAS ANIMAS (lahs ah-ne-mas). Plu. The souls.
 LA CAÑADA (lah can-yah-dah). The glen; a vale.
 LAS CASITAS (lahs cah-se-tas). Plu. The little houses.
 LAS CRUCES (lahs croo-sais). The crosses.
 LAGUNA (lah-goo-nah). A lake.
 LA JOYA (la ho-yah). The jewel.
 LA PANZA (lah pan-sah). The paunch.
 LA PUERTA (lah-p'wain-tay). The point of land.
 LA PUNTA (lah poon-tah). The point.
 LAS FLORES (lahs flo-rai). The flowers.
 LA JUNTA (lah hoon-tah). The junction.
 LAS VEGAS (lahs vay-gas). The meadows.
 LERDO (*lehr-do*). Dull; obtuse; thick-headed.
 LINDA (*leen-dah*). Pretty.
 LOBOS (*lo-bose*). Plu. Wolves.
 LOS ALAMOS (lose ahl-ah-mose). Plu. The poplars.
 LOS ANGELES (los on-hel-ais). Plu. The angels.
 LOS CUEROS (lose quer-ose). Plu. The hides.
 LOS GATOS (lose gah-tose). Plu. The cats.
 LOS LOMOS (lose lo-mose). Plu. The hills.
 LOS MEDANOS (lose may-dan-os). Plu. Sandbanks on the sea-shore.
 LOS NIETOS (lose nee-a-tos). Plu. The grandchildren.
 LOS ROBLES (lose ro-blais). Plu. The oaks.
 MADERA (mah-day-rah). Wood in general.
 MADRON, madrono (mah-drone). Name of tree.
 MANITOU (*man-ay-to*). The Supreme Power.
 MANUELITO (man-wale-e-to). Little Emanuel.
 MANZANITO (man-zahn-e-to). Lit. Little apple. A California shrub.
 MARIPOSA (mah-re-po-sah). Butterfly.
 MENDOCINO (men-do-se no). Lit. A little liar.
 MERCED (mer-said). Mercy.
 MESA (may-sah). Table land.
 MESILLA (may-seel-yah). Little flat-topped hill.
 MESQUITE (mes-keet). A shrub of the acacia family.
 MILPITAS (meel-pee-tas). Lit. A thousand whistles.
 MODESTO (mo-dais-to). Modest.
 MONTE DIABLO (*mon-tay dee-ah-blo*). Devil mountain.
 MONTECITO (*mon-tay-se-to*). Little mountain.
 MONTEREY (*mon-tay-ray*). King's mountain.
 MORENA (mo-ray-na). Brown.
 NACIMIENTO (nah-se-me-ain-to). Lit. A birth.
 NOGALES (no-gal-ais). Plu. Walnut trees.
 OLLITA (ole-ye-tah). A little water jar. Sometimes spelled on maps "Oleta."
 ORO GRANDE (*gran-dav*). Lit. Big gold.
 PACHECO (pah-chay-co). A harmless little fellow.
 PAJARO (pah-hah-ro). A bird.
 PALA (pah-lah). A wooden shovel.
 PASADENA (pas-ah-day-nah). Probably a corruption of "*Pah-so-dch-dain*,"

- PASO ROBLES (*pah-so ro-blais*). Oak pass.
- PESCADERO (*pais-cah-day-ro*). A fishing place.
- PICACHO (*pe-cah-cho*). Peak.
- PINOLE (*pe-no-lay*). Parched corn, ground and mixed with sugar and water as a drink, or used as food.
- PIÑON (*peen-yone*). A nut-bearing pine.
- PLACER (*play-sair*). The place near a stream where free gold is found. Pleasure.
- PLUMAS (*ploo-mas*). Feathers.
- PONCHO (*pone-cho*). A cloak like a square or round blanket with a slit in the center for the head to pass through.
- POTRERO (*po-tray-ro*). A place for raising colts; stock-farm.
- PRESIDIO (*pray-see-de-o*). A garrison of soldiers; a penitentiary.
- PUNTE (*p'wain-tay*). A point of land.
- RANCHO, RANCHITA, etc. Farm buildings.
- RATON (*rah-tone*). A mouse. Rata (*rah-tah*) means a rat.
- RIO, RIO VISTA, RIO GRANDE, etc. (*re-oh vees-tay; gran-day*). A river, river view, big river.
- ROSARIO (*ro-sah-re-o*). A rosary.
- SACRAMENTO (*sah-crah-main-to*). A sacrament.
- SALINAS (*sal-e-nas*). Places of salt.
- SAN ANDREAS (*and-raís*). Saint Andrews.
- SAN ANTONIO (*an-tone-yo*). St. Anthony.
- SAN BERNARDINO (*ber-nard-e-no*). St. Bernard.
- SAN DIMAS (*de-mas*). St. Demas.
- SAN DIEGO (*de-a-go*). St. James.
- SAN DIEGUITO (*de-a-ge-to*). Little St. James.
- SAN FERNANDO. St. Ferdinand.
- SAN GABRIEL (*gab-re-ail*). St. Gabriel.
- SAN GORGONIO (*gor-gone-yo*). St. Gregory.
- SAN JACINTO (*hah-seen-to*). St. Jacinth.
- SAN JOSÉ (*ho-say*). St. Joseph.
- SAN JUAN (*h'wan*). St. John.
- SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO (*cah-pees-tran-o*). St. John the chanter.
- SAN JOAQUIN (*u'wah-keen*). St. Joaquin.
- SAN MARCIAL (*mar-ce-ai*). St. Martial.
- SAN MATEO (*mat-a-o*). St. Matthew.
- SAN MIGUEL (*me-gail*). St. Michael.
- SAN PABLO (*pah-blo*). St. Paul.
- SAN PASCUAL (*pahs-qual*). Holy Easter.
- SAN PEDRO (*pay-dro*). St. Peter.
- SAN RAFAEL (*rah-fah-ail*). St. Raphael.
- SAN TOMAS. St. Thomas.
- SANTA ANA; ANITA (*ah-nah; an-ne-tah*). St. Ann; little St. Ann; pronounced *Santanah, Santanetah*.
- SANTA BARBARA. St. Barbara.
- SANTA CATALINA (*cat-ah-le-nah*). St. Catherine.
- SANTA CLARA. St. Clara.
- SANTA CRUZ (*croos*). Holy Cross.
- SANTA FE (*fay*). Holy Faith.
- SANTA MONICA (*mon-e-cah*). St. Monica.
- SAPINERO (*sah-pe-nay-ro*). Sapino, a kind of pine; a grove of such.
- SAUSALITO (*sow-sah-le-to*). A little willow.
- SEPULVIDA (*say-pool-ve-dah*).
- SIERRA MADRE (*se-ai-rah mad-ray*). Mother Range.
- SOBRANTE (*so-bran-tay*). Rich; wealthy; surplus; overflow.
- SOCORRO (*so-co-ro*). Succor; relief.
- SOLEDAD (*so-lay-dad*). Solitude; lonesomeness.
- SOLANA (*so-lah-na*). Sunny place; sunshine.
- TAMALPAIS (*tam-ahl-pah-ees*). The country of tamales.
- TEMECULA (*tay-mec-oo-lah*).
- TIBURON (*tee-boo-rone*). A shark.
- TIAJUANA (*te-a-who-na*). One word. TIA JUANA; Aunt Jane.
- TIMPAS (*teem-pahs*).
- TRINIDAD (*tre-ne-dad*). The Trinity.
- TULARE (*tu-lar-a*). A place of rushes.
- VACAVILLE (*vah-cah*). Vaca, a cow, Cowville.
- VALLEJO (*val-lay-ho*). A little valley.
- VARA (*var-ah*). Spanish yard measure; a wand, a swith.
- YOSEMITE (*yo-sem-e-tay*). Said to mean a large grizzly bear.
- YSIDORA (*ee-se-do-rah*). Isadore; a woman's name.



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I want to thank you for the great good your remedy has done me. I had rheumatism for many, many years. I had made up my mind that I never would be well again, for my health was breaking down all over. I could scarcely get about, and when I did it was always through great pain. I saw an advertisement of Calderwood's Rheumatism Cure and I didn't want to ask any questions but sent for the medicine at once. I thank God that I did, for it soon cured me, and to-day I can travel about as lively as a cricket although I am 64 years old.

ELIZABETH S. BLAKE

P. S.—My son works for the White Sewing Machine Company in your city and he can tell you how much I suffered for so many years. E. S. B.

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March 24, 1894

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MRS. J. S. WILLIAMS

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Ten " " 6 "

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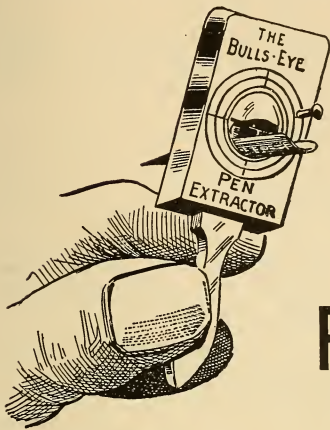
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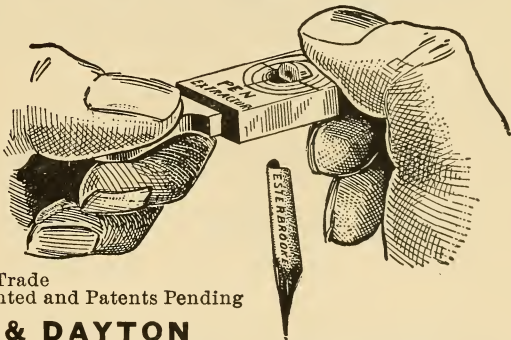
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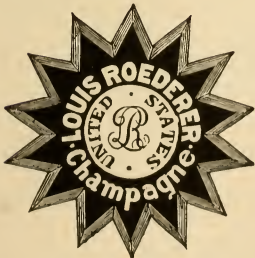
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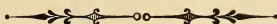
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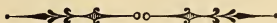
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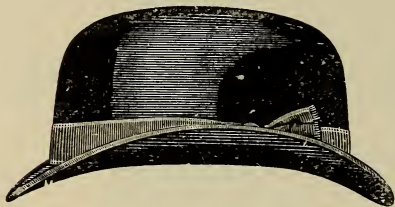
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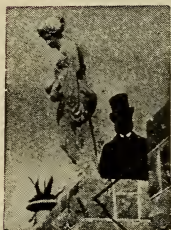


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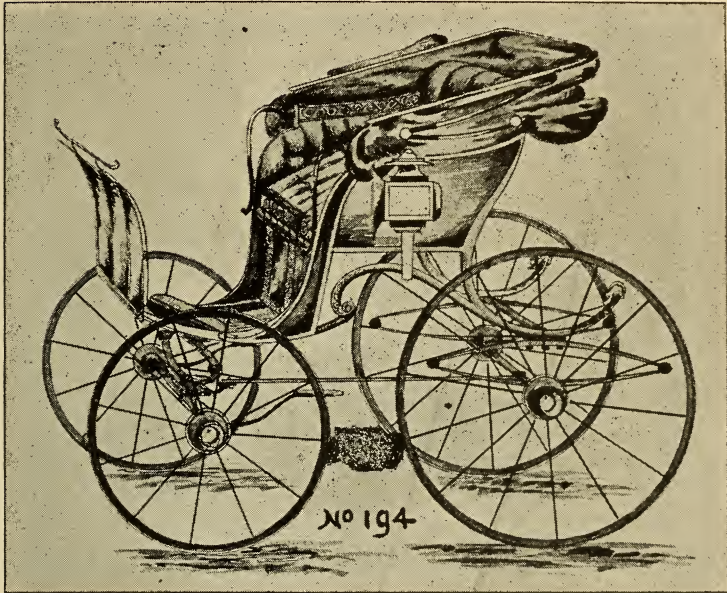
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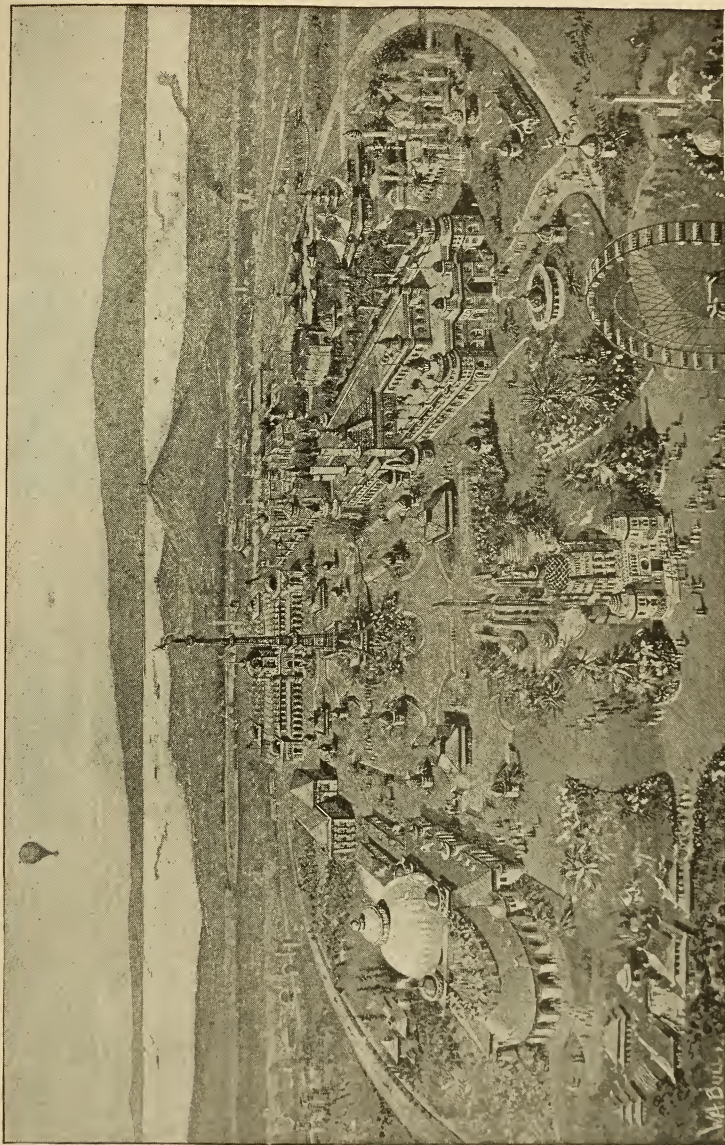
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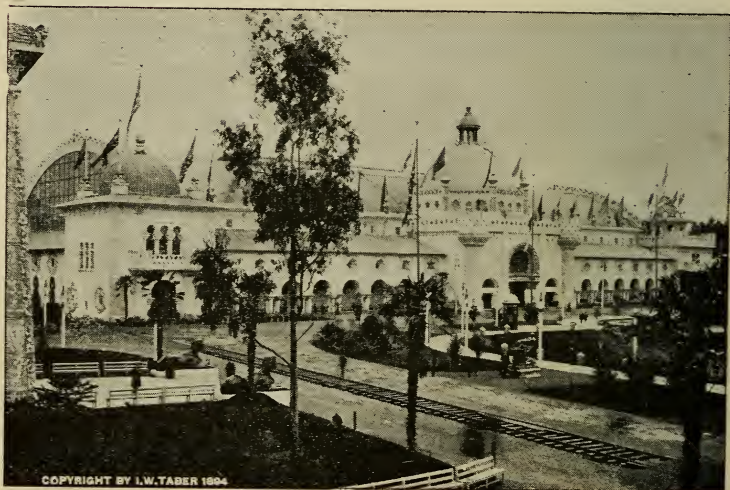


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Colonel W. R. Shafter, Commandant; Captain F. L. Carrington, Lieutenant-Commander; G. B. Baldwin, Captain of the Guard

Headquarters U. S. Customs

Walter A. Donaldson, Deputy Collector in Charge, Administration Building, Room 19

Engineer of Construction—John D. Isaacs

Sanitary Engineer—George F. Duffy

Officers of the Athletic Sports

Wm. Greer Harrison, Pres.; Dr. Max Magnus, Vice-Pres.; Archie Mackillop, Sec; W. H. P. Seitz, Treas.; Executive Committee—Col. T. P. Robinson, Geo. P. Wetmore, R. C. O'Connor, John Elliott, John Purcell, T. J. L. McCormac, Lieut. Winn, Col. Edwards, Leon E. Prescott

EXPOSITION opened informally January 1, 1894.

Dedicatory Exercises and permanent opening, January 27, 1894.

Exposition closes June 30, 1894.

Time of Opening and Closing—

The Fair Grounds are open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., but the closing of the Grounds is frequently extended beyond the latter hour.

California County Commissioners' Club—

The following gentlemen constitute the officers of the California County Commissioners' Club, an organization created for mutual assistance during the Fair season:

President, Hosmer P. McKoon, San Diego; First Vice-President, F. H. Buck, Solano; Second Vice-President, H. A. Green, Monterey; Secretary, Mrs. Otto Heiss, San Benito; Treasurer, F. A. Foster, Ventura.

Reduction in Admission to Fair Grounds—

On the 10th of May, the Executive Committee of the Midwinter Exposition decided to make the following reduction in the price of admission to the Fair Grounds:

From 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., week days.....50c.
 After 5 P. M., week days.....25c.
 Sundays.....25c.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR:

In the Land of Flowers and Sunshine.



History of the Exposition—

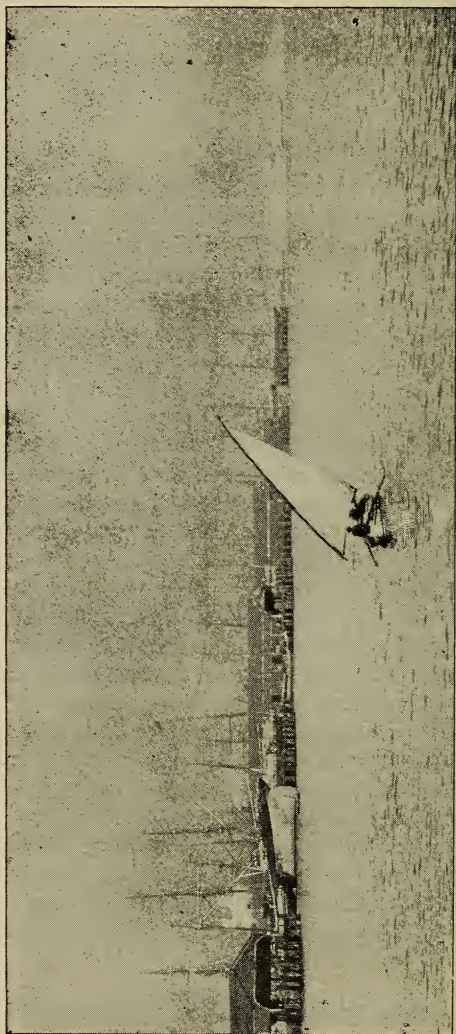
The conception of the holding of an International Exposition in the middle of the winter season in any part of the temperate zone, was a bold one. The credit for it belongs unchallenged to M. H. de Young, proprietor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, while a Director of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago; and its crystalization from a mere suggestion to a reality and from a nebulous condition to a tangible creation of life and order and substance has been due largely to his energy and untiring zeal, ably aided by a corps of co-workers, embraced in the Executive Committee, and a skillful staff of assistants to superintend the details of the various departments. Mr. de Young was very properly chosen the President and Director-General of the Exposition. There is no other part of the country, except California, where such an undertaking could have been attempted. The enterprise was broached on the 1st of June, and the visitor to the Midwinter Fair looks upon what has been planned, developed and executed in the short period of seven months. The site was not chosen until July 10th, and grading began August 29th. The first contracts for the Exposition buildings were awarded September 19th, and the beautiful city now by the Sunset sea has sprung into being in less time than three months out of the shapeless wilderness. The spirit that added the brightest star to the national galaxy, that opened the treasure vaults of nature to tide over the nation's needs in the hour of its direst extremity, and that furnished the courage and the ability to girdle the continent with an iron band over the Sierras and the Rockies and across the waterless deserts, is still living and California is its abode.

The Exposition Grounds—

The grounds occupied by the Exposition cover an area of 160 acres, lying between the north and south drives, and on either side of which stands the Buffalo Paddock, the Children's Playground, the Aviary and Strawberry Hill. The main buildings form a quadrangle. On the east side stands the Manufac-

ALL ABOUT THE MIDWINTER FAIR

tures and Liberal Arts Building, of oriental design, 450 by 200 feet, built of wood, iron and glass, and covered externally with ornamental staff. Fronting it, on the west end of the quadrangle, is the handsome Administration Building, 60 by 40 feet, and having a dome 100 feet high, which is also constructed



THE CITY FRONT, SAN FRANCISCO

of similar materials. On the south side of the quadrangle stands the Mechanical Arts Building, a structure of somewhat similar architectural type to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, but much more ornate externally. It is 340 feet long by 160 feet

wide, and has an annex 240 by 70 feet. On the opposite side is a building, 300 feet long by 125 feet wide, of an entirely different architectural design and strongly suggestive of the old California Missions, which have, no doubt, been the source of its inspiration. This structure is the Agricultural and Horticultural Building, and contains exhibits of those products which have made California famous during the past two decades. It is undoubtedly the building whose contents will get the earliest and longest attention from the Eastern visitor, for in those contents may be said to be embodied the wonderful story of the fertility of California's soil and the rare quality of its incomparable climate. Here it is that practical expression is given, which the mind of the most incredulous must accept, to California's claim of being a land of perennial sunshine, flowing with milk and honey and oil, laden with the rich spoils of the harvest and the vintage and the blushing fruits of the orchard, and gaily adorned with the fragrant and beautiful vari-colored draperies of heath, meadow, hill and garden. Adjoining the Agricultural and Horticultural Building, on the north side, and completing the quadrangle, is the Fine Arts Building. This structure covers an area of 120 by 60 feet and is the only permanent building in the group. It will remain after the Exposition's days are ended. It is Egyptian in design, and a pair of Sphinxes occupy pedestals in front of the main entrance. It is severely plain in architectural style, but the very severity of its lines makes it one of the most attractive if not one of the most artistic buildings on the grounds. It is constructed of brick and iron. All light is secured by skylights. The ground floor has a central rotunda, the rest being divided into connecting exhibition rooms. There is a wide exhibition corridor the entire length of the building, and a gallery eighteen feet wide.

Space Awarded Foreign Exhibitors—

Foreign nations have been awarded the subjoined number of square feet in these buildings for the display of their respective exhibits :

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Austro-Hungary | 3,000 |
| Belgium..... | 500 |
| Canada..... | 1,000 |
| Ceylon..... | 2,000 |
| France | 5,000 |
| Germany | 6,000 |
| Great Britain and East Indies..... | 6,000 |
| Italy..... | 8,000 |
| Japan..... | 3,000 |
| Oriental Concessions | 2,000 |
| Russia..... | 22,000 |
| Spain | 800 |
| Switzerland..... | 2,000 |



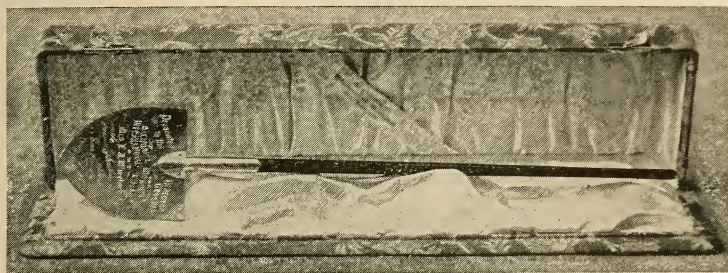
MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING



FINE ARTS BUILDING

A Great Achievement—

The construction of this attractive group of exposition buildings within the brief period of five months was a most wonderful achievement, but it very aptly illustrated California energy and



THE SHOVEL, WHICH TURNED THE FIRST SOD

enterprise. The first sod on the site selected for the exposition on the wild and undeveloped part of the Park reservation was only turned on the 24th of August. Few people thought then that the enterprise of which they were witnesses would ever mature, but



AGRICULTURAL, AND HORTICULTURAL, BUILDING

it was pushed forward with such unflagging energy that, notwithstanding hindrances and delays growing out of inclement weather, the opening ceremonies took place January 27, 1894, Governor

H. H. Markham and other State dignitaries, and an immense concourse of people being present. The group thus described constitutes, however, only the official buildings. An immense number of other structures, representing almost all nations, and a variety of subordinate attractions, have been erected outside the quadrangle formed by the main buildings, making a unique city full of surprises to the visitor. The shovel which turned the first sod for the founding of this city has been reproduced in miniature as a Fair Souvenir.

The history of the shovel is briefly this: When the project of the Midwinter Fair had successfully survived the troubles of its early days and its existence became assured it was then that Mrs. Wheelock, a resident of San Francisco, had the happy thought that the shovel which broke the ground for the beginning of the great work should not be of common steel but of silver. Accordingly she had a shovel made, the blade being of silver appropriately engraved and the handle of California redwood, and this she presented to the Director-General, and with it was turned the first shovelful of earth for the Midwinter Exposition, in the presence of the greatest concourse of people ever gathered together in California.

In turning the first sand this shovel was the silver key that unlocked California's mighty storehouse and opened it to the world on that historic day.

Inside the Quadrangle—

Inside the quadrangle the grounds have been elaborately laid out and planted with palms and other semi-tropical plants, in evidence of the semi-tropical nature of the climate with which the northern as well as the southern part of the State is favored, and that these latitudes are virtually exempt from the dominion of King Frost.

The Electric Tower—

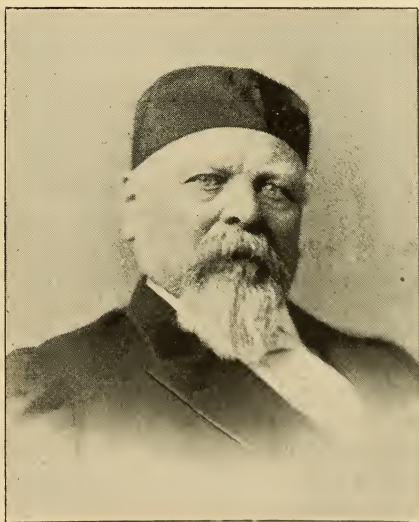
The Electric Tower stands in the middle of the Central Court. The summit overlooks the Fair Grounds, and is reached by an elevator. Passengers to the top are charged 25 cents. The ride is one of the memorable incidents attending a visit to the Fair.

Outside the Quadrangle—

Outside the group of exhibition buildings proper, constituting the quadrangle, are the various concessions made to private exhibitors and to foreign nations, and the various counties of the State.



EUGENE J. GREGORY



J. H. NEFF

Members of the Executive Committee

Santa Barbara County Building—

Santa Barbara County has erected one of the most unique buildings on the ground, it being shaped like a pyramid. In the interior, one of the principal exhibits is olives, for which product the county has been for many years noted. It is in Santa Barbara County that the famous olive groves of Elwood Cooper are located. The County Seat—Santa Barbara—which is situated on the sea coast, has been one of the most popular watering places on the California coast for over thirty years past, and of late years the fame of its annual floral festival has gone far and wide. This flower festival extends over a period of three days, and consists of a floral exhibition, a flower battle in the public streets in which hundreds participate, a floral procession containing floats, carriages, carts and equipages of all descriptions, all handsomely decorated with flowers, and a dance of the flowers, one of the most fairy-like entertainments imaginable, closing the festival. This year the festival was held April 25th, 26th and 27th. The festival was conducted under the auspices of the Flower Festival Association, of which Richard Hall is President and Walter Lord is Secretary. The Santa Barbara Building at the Fair is located west of the Agricultural Building.

Kern County—

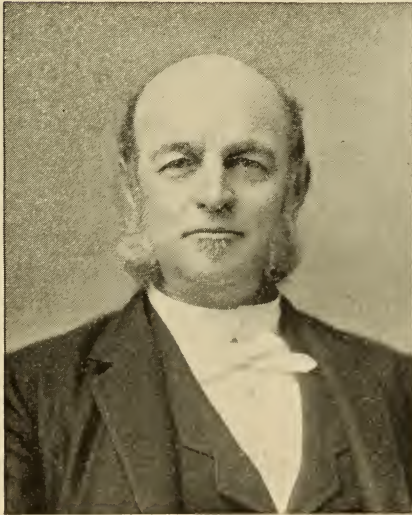
Kern County, which lies at the southern extremity of the great central basin of the State, makes a good showing at the Fair, having on exhibition specimens of the following orchard and farm products: Apples, almonds, grapes, olives, peaches, plums, pomegranates, peanuts, quinces, raisins, figs, raspberries, apricots, nectarines, lemons, oranges, pears, prunes, persimmons, dried peaches, walnuts, cherries, blackberries, strawberries, alfalfa, beets, cauliflower, onions, sweet potatoes, peppers, rutabagas, squashes, honey, alfalfa seed, beans, castor beans, celery, potatoes, pumpkins, rhubarb, radishes, turnips, ramie, barley, Indian corn, millet, sorghum, Egyptian corn, cornstalks, oats, wheat; and the following minerals: Gold, antimony, nickel, copper, petroleum, lead, sulphur, lime, granite, iron, salt, silver, asphalt, kaolin, gypsum, borax, sandstone. That part of Kern County lying on the floor of the valley is known as the delta, because of the large number of canals running through it and used for irrigation.

San Luis Obispo County—

San Luis Obispo County makes a good display of its agricultural products in the Agricultural Building, comprising a large variety of vegetable productions, some of them of mammoth proportions.



COL. A. A. ANDREWS



ALEXANDER BADLAM

Members of the Executive Committee



F. S. JOHNSON

Member of the Executive Committee

Tulare County—

The Porterville orange exhibit in the Agricultural Building is convincing evidence to the beholder of the semi-tropical character of Tulare County. This exhibit commands attention because it is displayed in a large working model of the Ferris wheel.

Fresno County—

Fresno County exhibits her products in a duplicate of her own County courthouse, which has been erected under the glass dome of the Agricultural Building.

Kings County—

Kings County is one of the new counties made by the last legislature. Its exhibit of raisins, nuts and fruits is remarkably attractive. The exhibit is artistically displayed in the south end of the Agricultural Building.

Santa Cruz—

Santa Cruz has a fine display of the woods hewn from its own forests, and the fruits and other products grown in its rich soil. It adjoins the Kings County exhibit.

The Humboldt County Building—

The Humboldt County Building is located in the rear of the Agricultural and Horticultural Building, and is constructed entirely of redwood, which is one of the chief products of the county.



HUMBOLDT COUNTY BUILDING

Santa Clara County Building—

Santa Clara County has a building adjacent to the Chinese Theatre. It contains a splendid exhibit of fruits. Among them is a very attractive statue of a mounted knight in full armor, horse, man and accoutrements being constructed entirely of prunes and dried peaches. There is also an excellent display of wines.

Northern California Building—

Contains exhibits from Sacramento, Placer, Butte, Solano, Colusa, Napa, Yuba, Siskiyou and Shasta Counties. Each county occupies in the building the space named in the following: Yuba, 950 square feet; Napa, 1400 feet; Solano, 1400 feet; Sacramento, 1400 feet; Placer, 900 feet; Butte, 900 feet; Colusa, 900 feet; Shasta, 250 feet; Siskiyou, 250 feet. This building covers 180 by 132 feet, and stands west of Administration Building.

Southern California Building—

It covers 140 feet by 125 feet. Seven counties represented, namely: Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, San Luis Obispo.

Alameda County Building—

Alameda County Building is located on the south side of the south drive, the Midway Plaisance of the Midwinter Fair, nearly in the rear of the Administration Building. It covers an area 100 x 75 feet and contains a very excellent exhibit of the products of the County, comprising fruits of all kinds, wines from the famous vineyards of Livermore Valley, specimen work from the various educational institutions in the County, and a variety of other agricultural and manufactured articles.

San Joaquin County Building—

The building erected by San Joaquin County is in the shape of a Greek cross and is situated on the north side of the Midway, a little west of the Administration Building. It covers an area of 140 by 100 feet and is surmounted by a lofty dome from which a very fine bird's-eye view of the Fair Grounds is obtainable. Most of the exhibits in the building embrace agricultural implements manufactured at Stockton, the County seat.

Monterey County Building—

Monterey County Building adjoins the Oriental Village on the north side thereof. It is built in imitation of a Mexican adobe structure, such as may be seen to-day in the first State capital of California. This adobe building is covered with tiles that once covered the outbuildings attached to San Carlos Mission at Carmel Bay. These tiles were lent to the County Commissioners by the present custodians of the Mission, and after the Fair will be returned to them.

Festival Hall—

West end of grounds. Building 141 by 133 feet; height, 72 feet.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING



ALAMEDA COUNTY BUILDING

SAN MATEO:

A County of Varied Attractions—

Crossing the crest of the low range of hills forming the southern boundary of San Francisco, the tourist drops into San Mateo County, one of the most interesting and attractive sections of the central part of the State, adjacent to the seaboard, as well as one of varied resources. The county embraces, in fact, the base of the peninsula on the apex of which San Francisco is situated, extending from the shore of San Francisco Bay to the ocean beach, and embracing the varied topography represented in a level plain, rolling foothills and the steep declivities of high peaks of a Sierran range. The highest elevation is in the Sierra Moreno, and it is 2,500 feet above the sea level. This range traverses the entire length of the county from north to south, and most of the land under cultivation lies in the foothills at its base and in the small valleys and in the level strip fringing the bay and ocean shore line on either side. The soil is exceedingly fertile. The low level land and the soil in all of the small valleys on either side of the range consists of a deep layer of black loam resting on a bed of clay. It is splendidly adapted for the production of cereals, fruit and garden truck. As a matter of fact, most of the garden truck supplied the San Francisco markets is produced in San Mateo County.

Towns and Cities—

Leaving the spur of low hills separating San Mateo County from San Francisco, we emerge into a level plain skirting the bay shore, not much over a mile in breadth at its northern end, but broadening out to about six miles as we proceed southward to the boundary line of Santa Clara County. Most of this section is a natural park of great beauty, being charmingly studded with native oaks. This attractive characteristic makes it very popular for the country seats of the wealthier classes in the metropolis, and on every hand throughout this section beautiful dwellings, surrounded by well-kept grounds, may be seen. It is not thickly settled and there are but few towns and settlements. Adjacent to the bay shore are the towns of San Bruno, Belmont, San Mateo, Menlo Park and Redwood City, the latter being the county seat. Adjacent to the ocean, on the western side of the county, stand Halfmoon Bay, Purissimo, San Gregorio and Pescadero. Redwood City has considerable commerce, chiefly brick and lumber, the latter being obtained in the

redwood forests in the adjacent range. The ocean-side settlements also enjoy considerable commerce, consisting chiefly in the shipment of farm, dairy and garden produce from the neighboring territory.

A Great Dairy County—

San Mateo is, however, a great dairy county. A large part of San Francisco's milk supply is drawn from the big dairies at and adjacent to San Bruno, Milbrae and Menlo Park. The ranges have an abundant growth of nutritious native grasses on which cattle thrive and which furnish splendid pasturage the year



SAN MATEO COUNTY BUILDING

round. It is computed that at least two thousand persons are employed in the dairy business of San Mateo County, and that in round numbers ten thousand milch cows are attached to the dairies, while over \$1,000,000 is invested in the industry.

Some of these dairies contain the finest blood horned stock in the world. Most of the dairies adjacent to the sea coast have established creameries for the manufacture of butter, and cheese-making is one of the chief industries, the product being shipped all over the State and abroad to Oriental ports and the islands of the sea. Large creameries are established in Halfmoon Bay, Pescadero and San Gregorio, the latter being the largest in the United States.

Other Industries—

An immense trade in floriculture is carried on in this county. The greater part of the flower supply for San Francisco comes from the Menlo Park gardens, and their products are now finding a market in almost all parts of the civilized world. Tanning is, also, an important industry. The manufacture of shingles for roofing is also extensively conducted. Whale-fishing is prosecuted successfully on the ocean side, and along the bay shore the oyster beds supply the San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley markets. Over \$50,000 is invested in tanning and about three hundred men are regularly employed in them. Large abattoirs are located at Baden, in the northeast corner of the county which supply a large part of the meat consumed in the metropolis in addition to the immense quantities packed for shipment abroad.

Fruit Growing—

The foothills and slopes of the high range forming the backbone of San Mateo County have a light rich soil peculiarly favorable for fruit culture. It has made wonderful strides in this industry in late years. Table grapes of superb quality are produced in its vineyards as well as wines of the highest grade. Figs, olives, prunes, apricots, plums, peaches and other stone fruits, apples and pears—all the standard orchard products of the temperate and semi-tropical climate are grown in the highest state of perfection. Some experiments have been made in citrus culture, but with only moderate success because of the proximity of the ocean. Fruit growing has been found to be very profitable. In a mixed orchard of twenty-two acres, an average yield of \$264.82 per acre has been obtained, the details of the experiment being thus given:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 625 Bulgarian prune trees, 73,131 pounds, at 1¾ c..... | \$1,279.83 |
| 395 French prune trees, 31,509 pounds, at 2c..... | 690.19 |
| 301 Silver prune trees, 28,082 pounds, at 2½c..... | 702.65 |
| 847 Apricots trees, 101,257 pounds, at 2c..... | 2,025.14 |
| 99 Coes plum trees, 10,317 pounds, at 2c..... | 506.94 |
| Two acres Japanese plum trees, 8,663 pounds, at 2½c..... | 216.67 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | \$5,811.82 |

Another orchard situated three miles from Redwood City comprising one hundred acres, sixty acres in apricots and forty in prunes, and containing one hundred trees to the acre, yielded in its fourth year from the planting \$2 per tree, the gross product of that year's crop thus amounting to \$20,000.

Wine-Making and Truck-Farming—

Wine-making is an established industry, although limited in extent compared with some other counties where it is a specialty. But several thousand barrels of high-class clarets, Zinfandel and Burgundy, Reisling, and other dry wines, and lesser quantities of sweet wines, are produced every year. In quality the product is unexcelled on the Coast, and wine-makers are unanimous in the declaration that the county is one of the best for the production of high-class wines. The soil of the hillsides seems especially adapted to wine grapes in their perfection, and many of the vineyards are now occupying lands that were once considered almost



SAN MATEO COUNTY BUILDING—INTERIOR

useless for anything but grazing. All cereals useful to mankind of course, are grown abundantly in the valleys, while barley, oats and wheat raising is a sure and safe occupation from bay to mountain top. On the west side of the Sierra Moreno the soil in the little valleys is a rich vegetable mold, the accumulation of ages, producing in great quantity all kinds of garden vegetables and tubers as well; but the standard crop is beans, and nowhere on earth do beans grow to greater perfection or profit. In the north end of the county, cabbage takes the place of the bean of the Coast side. Here the truck gardener occupies the land. The nearness of San Francisco enables him to easily and cheaply reach a constant and profitable market for everything he can

raise. The rich soil and the mild and moist winter climate produces an early and fine-grained variety of cabbage not obtainable elsewhere, and an enormous and profitable trade in this vegetable has been developed with Northern and Eastern States.

Along the bay side of the county truck-farming is just beginning to be established. The low, moist and rich lands skirting the bay and the warm winter season render this section peculiarly adapted to the early production of green peas, asparagus, new potatoes, egg plant, tomatoes, and numberless other kinds of choice and tender vegetables that are only obtainable as early in the East from hot-houses. The garden truck of the Middle and Eastern States, that is marketable in May and June, is plentiful here in March and April. Chicago and New York are supplied with these early garden products by this county.

Climate and Scenery—

Of course, a section with such diversified agricultural products, must possess a specially mild climate, conducive to healthfulness and comfort. The meteorological records of the county show an average summer temperature of 72 deg. Fahr. The nights are pleasantly cool, but at no season of the year are they cold. Malaria is a disease practically unknown in the county. In the foothills, a little higher temperature prevails during the summer season, the average being about 85 deg. Fahr.

But the ocean breezes are always bracing and invigorating. Nearer the Coast the temperature is, of course, cooler. But ice and frost are rarely known in any part of the county. The lowest temperature in the valleys during winter is seldom below 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The genial character of the climate generally is better illustrated, however, in the fact that tender perennials survive in forest and garden the year round. Calla lillies and pansies, geraniums, heliotrope and other tender plants which would not survive in an ordinarily temperate climate through the winter season, here flourish and flower the year round, uninjured by frost. It is this geniality of climate, in addition to its natural topographical and arboreal beauties, which has made the county so attractive for the suburban residence of the rich, and so seductive as a summer resort to the dwellers in cities.

Summer Resorts—

The town of San Mateo, which is situated about twenty miles from San Francisco, with which it is connected by eighteen trains daily, is popular as a place of summer residence for many San Francisco business men, for the reason that it is less than an

hour's ride by rail from the city. Hotel Mateo, which is located there, is one of the most popular family resorts in the State on account of its convenience to the city, its delightful surroundings, the good accommodations it furnishes guests, and the genial character of the climate. Attached to the hotel are cottages for guests preferring such accommodations. At Coyote Point, on the bay shore, one and one-half miles from the hotel, is a fine, clean, sandy beach, where the guests can enjoy good salt-water bathing, fishing, boating and clam-digging. And excursions are made up to Pescadero, Pebble Beach, La Honda and San Gregorio, Menlo Park, Stanford University and the Palo Alto Stock Farms. J. V. Knights, the manager, is very attentive to the wants and comfort of his guests, and hotel and cottages are kept open by him summer and winter.



For Pleasure-seekers and Sight-seers—

The County offers rare inducements to the pleasure-seeker, the sight-seer and the sportsman. The wooded slopes of the Coast Range are stocked with game in abundance. The best of trout fishing is to be had in the great artificial lakes of the Spring Valley Water Works, the storage reservoirs for the supply of San Francisco, and in the streams flowing to the sea. To fish in the lakes a permit must be obtained from the office of the corporation, but no restrictions are placed on fishing in the trout streams which furrow the range on the western slopes, excepting such as are imposed by the fish laws.

Few sections of the State have such attractive drives as those existing in the eastern part of San Mateo County, between the county lines of San Francisco and Santa Clara. After crossing the San Bruno Range, good roads prevail, and a day's outing of

rare enjoyment is in store for anyone seeking it. These roads lead by some of the finest residences, with the best laid grounds in any part of the State. At Menlo Park, on the southern boundary line, the Leland Stanford, Jr., University is a great attraction, the buildings being erected of native yellow sandstone and red tiled roofs, after the style of architecture adopted by the Franciscan padres in the construction of the old mission churches. Among the magnificent country residences which may be seen in this drive between San Bruno and Menlo Park are the palatial structures erected by W. C. Ralston, James C. Flood, Mark Hopkins and Leland Stanford, all of whom are now dead. Then again, the great engineering works executed by the Spring Valley Water Works in the construction of its storage reservoirs at San Andreas and Crystal Springs, are attractions of considerable interest. The roads leading across the range westward pass by Pilarcitos Lake and through the famous redwoods, furnishing splendid vistas of forest and field, of bay and valleys, and mountains and plain, and, after reaching the summit, of the ocean. On the ocean shore there are many places of great interest accessible to the tourist.

Pescadero—

Pescadero is a popular resort for many city people. Coaches meet the 8:15 A. M. train leaving San Francisco daily, taking passengers across the range to Pescadero. At the latter place, a good place to put up at is the Swanton House, which is one of the most popular hotels in San Mateo County. It is provided like other popular family retreats with comfortable cottages, and surrounded by beautiful grounds, making it a very attractive place for a summer outing. Fishing and hunting is good in the vicinity, and boating and sea bathing can be enjoyed there to one heart's content. Mrs. S. W. Swanton furnishes the best of accommodations to families and parties on reasonable terms.

Pescadero Hotel, under the management of John McCormick, is also a very popular hotel with the traveling public.

There are quite a number of places in the vicinity of Pescadero which are interesting to visitors. Pebble Beach is very attractive, for the reason that opals and other precious stones have been found there. Agate Beach, Singing Beach, Moss Beach, Saints' Rest, Redwood Forest, Butano Falls, Rowing Camp, Gagos and Pescadero Creeks have their attractions which make them specially popular. A fine collection of pebbles obtained by the beach, at Pescadero, is on exhibition by Mrs. Swanton, in the San Mateo County Building, at the Fair.

Educational Institutions—

San Mateo County has been for years an educational center. Its educational institutions are a source of pride to its residents. Over \$100,000 was spent in new public school buildings a year ago. The Leland Stanford, Jr., University, founded and liberally endowed by the late Senator Stanford in memory of his only son, is situated on the southern boundary of the county, near Menlo Park. It is fast becoming one of the foremost colleges in the country. At Belmont is a private preparatory school which is endowed by the State, and a cluster of schools and academies are gathered around San Mateo.



ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

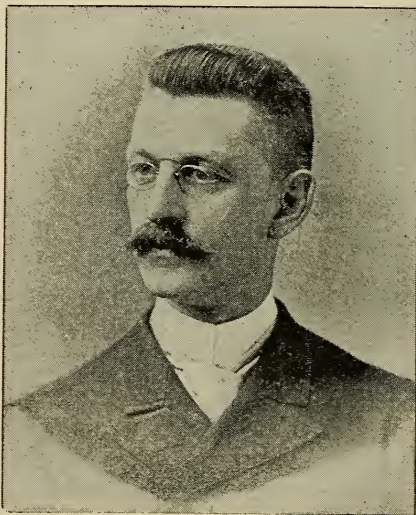
St. Margaret's School, San Mateo, is a first-class boarding and day school for girls. The standard is high, the teaching thorough, and a pupil completing the course of study is qualified to enter college or university. The charges are moderate. It is moreover a happy and healthful home. The climate is delightful the year round. The natural surroundings are unsurpassed in beauty. St. Margaret's is under the charge of the Rev. George Wallace, A. M., as Rector and Principal, with Mrs. Wallace as Lady Principal. The school has the high endorsement of Bishop Nichols, of the Episcopal diocese of California; of the clergy; and especially of those who have been its patrons.

The Union hotel at San Mateo, of which T. E. Byrnes is the proprietor, furnishes first-class accommodations to visitors. Is a fine brick building located in the plaza near the depot, and is largely patronized by traveling business men, and also has elegant rooms, and is prepared to accommodate families on reasonable terms.

Those persons visiting San Mateo, desiring to enjoy a drive along some of the fine roads, can obtain a first-class turnout of any kind at the San Mateo Livery Stable, W. H. Paulin, proprietor, which is situated immediately opposite the depot. Particular attention is given by Mr. Paulin to the transient trade.

The County at the Fair—

This interesting county is well represented at the Fair. It has a handsome building erected near the south gate of the Fair grounds, which attracts its share at least of public attention and of visitors. Crowds flock to it daily to inspect its interesting exhibits. The building has been erected under the direction of the Board of San Mateo County Fair Commissioners, and under the personal supervision of the Secretary and Treasurer



C. E. KNAPP.

of the Commissioners, C. E. Knapp, who was appointed to that position in conjunction with the following Commissioners: R. I. Knapp, of Half Moon Bay, and F. P. Thompson, of Redwood City. C. E. Knapp has been a resident of San Mateo County for the last twelve years, and he has been interested in a great number of the county institutions. He came to San Francisco from New York in 1879, and was afterwards appointed Deputy United States Shipping Com-

missioner under the late Colonel J. D. Stevenson. That post he resigned to take a position in the office of J. L. Wilcutt, Secretary of the Southern Pacific Company. Thence he was transferred to the Golden Gate Woolen Mills as cashier, representing the late Senator Stanford's interest. There he remained three years. Afterwards he started in the real estate business on his own account, and he is now President of the Fruitvale Improvement Company, which has large fruit interests in the county of Fresno. Mr. Knapp has been very active in seeing that the county was well represented at the Fair, and he has given the arrangement of the exhibits in the county building much personal attention. The redwood pavilion and reception room in the county building

is one of the most charming retreats on the Fair grounds, and it is always well filled with San Mateo people and their friends.

S. H. Frank & Co. make a fine exhibit of tanned leather. This company is one of the oldest tanning firms on the Pacific Coast, having been established for about twenty years. Its tannery is located at Redwood City, and its office and salesrooms are at 406 Battery street, San Francisco, and at 30 Ferry street, New York. The firm was awarded at Chicago in 1893 the medal of the World's Columbian Exposition for the best sole leather, the best harness leather and the best saddle leather.



SAN MATEO COUNTY BUILDING—INTERIOR

Another tannery which has a creditable exhibit in the building is that of Henry Beeger of Redwood City.

At Woodside Postoffice, in Portola Valley, is La Questa, the country place of E. H. Rixford, Esq., of San Francisco. It is situated on a gently sloping hill, as indicated by its Spanish name, and its exposure is such as to eminently adapt it to the

production of fruit and fine wines, for which it is now being developed by the owner. Mr. Rixford has an exhibit of wines from his place among the county exhibits.



SANMATEO COUNTY BUILDING—INTERIOR

R. I. Knapp makes an attractive exhibit of the celebrated Knapp Side Hill Steel Plows, which are manufactured by him at Halfmoon Bay. These plows are well made and less complicated than plows generally, and hundreds are sold annually on this Coast, demonstrating their superiority and popularity. Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco, are agents for the Knapp Side Hill Steel Plows.

J. W. Wilson of Redwood City makes a very creditable exhibit of horseshoes, which were made entirely, finish and all, in his own shop.

There is also a special exhibit from Pescadero, the principal settlement on the ocean side of the county, to which reference has already been made.

Other exhibitors in the San Mateo County Building are the following: Rev. A. L. Brewer, school, San Mateo; E. F. Preston, vineyard, Searsville; R. O. Tripp, wines, Woodside; S. L. Jones; Hazlewood Farm; Sunset Seed and Plant Company, San Mateo, Dairymen's Union, 113 Davis street.

One of the solid institutions of the County seat of San Mateo County, Redwood City, is the Bank of San Mateo, which has a capital of \$200,000. Of this institution J. L. Ross is President; P. P. Chamberlain, Vice-President; and L. P. Behrens, Cashier and Secretary.

One of the solid and prominent citizens of the County is Col. E. J. Preston of Portola Vineyard, and two of the leading dairymen of the County are D. O. Mills, the owner of Millbrae, and R. G. Sneath of Jersey Farm. Mr. Mills is intimately associated with the Bank of California and Mr. Sneath was also at one time identified with the banking interests of San Francisco.

Col. Preston is one of the leading practitioners at the San Francisco bar

The San Mateo Bank, in the town of San Mateo, will soon be incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, and will be located in the Library Hall Building, in which a magnificent vault has already



SAN MATEO COUNTY BUILDING—INTERIOR

been constructed. Phil M. Roedel, formerly Cashier of the White Cloud Exchange Bank, of White Cloud, Michigan, will be Manager. This Bank will do a general banking business, and will be a credit to the county.

The Sunset Seed and Plant Company has also a fine and attractive exhibit in the building, which receives much well merited attention. The company's office is at San Mateo.



SAN MATEO COUNTY BUILDING—INTERIOR

Suburban Residence Sites—

With all its great natural advantages, San Mateo County has almost escaped notice as a charming place for suburban residence, because the bulk of the land in it has been held in large tracts by a few wealthy men. But a change is taking place, which will encourage settlement and development.

Among those who acquired large tracts in the County was the late S. M. Mezes. His property embraced some of the best land in the country. Recently his vast estate was subdivided into small tracts suitable for home-seekers, thus placing within their reach some of the most desirable residence property in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco. One tract is situated at Belmont where W. C. Ralston established his magnificent country seat. In fact he purchased the land for the purpose from Mr. Mezes. The subdivisions now offered for sale in the Belmont tract surround the old Ralston premises. They command a grand view of San Francisco Bay, possessing a charming climate, highly productive soil, well suited for fruit culture, good drainage, and being now well supplied with roadways and with water from the Spring Valley Company's mains. On this tract are already erected the beautiful residences of the Sharon Estate, C. R. Splivalo, George C. Ross, Patrick Swift, John Lewis, William Hansen and William T. Reid's academy. These tracts vary in size from one to twenty acres. The price has been set at from \$150 to \$500 per

acre, payments being made easy, running through a period of four years, at a low rate of interest. Special terms are given those who offer the best inducements for improving the tract.

Another tract belonging to the same estate is situated near Menlo Park. It lies in the foothills, commanding a splendid view of the picturesque Santa Clara Valley which is adjacent thereto. The soil is the best and produces the finest quality of fruit. The Corte Madera Water Company has its reservoir contiguous to it, and water pipes are laid over a large part of the tract already. Contemplating purchasers of suburban houses should not fail to call and see the agent of the Mezes tracts, Frank R. Whitcomb, eighth floor, Crocker Building, San Francisco.

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Nevada State Building—

In a somewhat out-of-the-way part of the Fair Grounds, at the base of Strawberry Hill and adjacent to the Forty-nine Camp is the building which the State of Nevada has erected. Of course, Nevada is known chiefly through her mineral products, of which a fine display is made, but the visitor to the building will be surprised to find that the agricultural products of the State are not to be sneezed at. Among other exhibits of interest also are the wonderful footprints discovered in the sandstone quarries at Carson. It will pay the visitor to spend an hour in the Nevada State Building.

Canada's Exhibit—

The Dominion of Canada makes a fine display of grasses and grains in the south end of the Agricultural Building.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage—

Anne Hathaway's cottage, with its quaint thatched roof, is the British headquarters. It stands on the south side of the Midway, opposite the San Joaquin County Building. It carries the visitor back to the days when the Bard of Avon flourished and Anne Hathaway was the queen that reigned over his affections.

Montana's Exhibit—

The State of Montana has a fine display of minerals and precious stones, which will be found in the north end of the Agricultural Building on the main floor.



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THE ALLEGORICAL FOUNTAIN

The Fountains—

The Central Court is ornamented with two fountains, one at each end. That on the south end, fronting the Administration Building, is emblematical of California and its varied industries. It is a cone-shaped structure, representing a Sierran Peak, with a female figure sitting on the summit, a fruit-bearing branch held as a wand in her extended right hand, and a grizzly bear at her feet. On the slopes of the cone are representations of the State's varied industries—mining, agricultural and mechanical—and

spouting seals suggestive of the entrance to the Golden Gate and the ocean commerce of the State. The fountain is the design of Rupert Schmid, and whether in full play or repose it is a very attractive object and a fine work of art.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

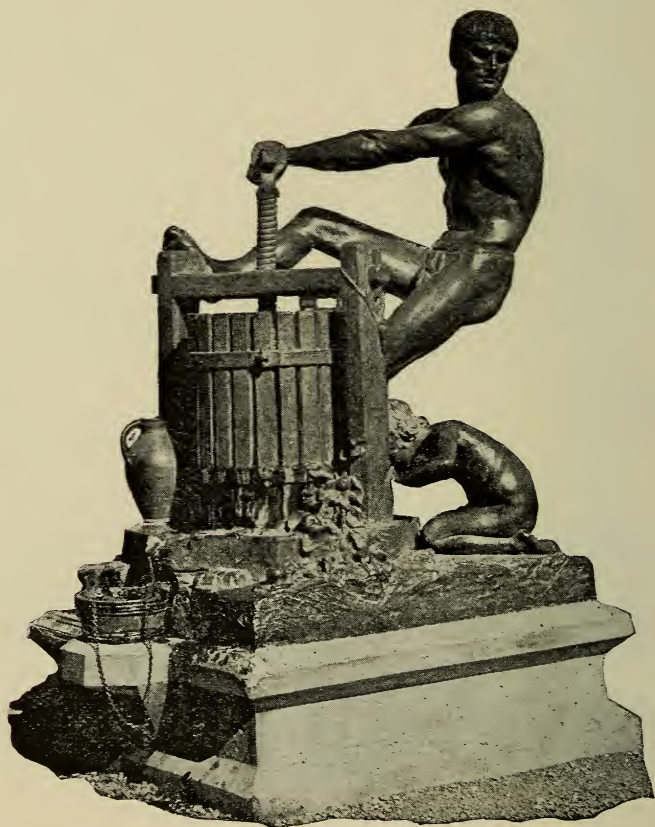
At the north end of the Central Court, in front of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, stands an electric fountain, which is one of the most attractive features on the Exposition grounds in the evening after sunset. It is then put into action, and the jets of water are gracefully projected into the air to a great height. Underneath the structure is a chamber containing a large number of powerful electric lights, the rays from which are thrown into the rising column of water overhead through glass discs inserted for the purpose in the floor of the fountain. The rays of

light thus projected into the fountain are tinted at will by the manipulation, in the hands of the operator below, of sheets of colored glass. It makes a picture of indescribable beauty.

Both of these fountains are supplied with water by the pumping machinery operated in the Mechanical Arts Building, on the east side of the Court.

Statuary in the Central Court—

Adjacent to the Electric Tower, and facing the California fountain stands a heroic figure of Christopher Columbus, the great discoverer, looking in wonderment on the remarkable development before him, while a number of smaller pieces of statuary of no special significance are distributed among the shrubbery at various points in the Court.



THE CIDER PRESS

Directly in front of the Fine Arts Building, on the promenade surrounding the Central Court, stands one of the most artistic pieces of statuary in bronze on the grounds. It is a drinking fountain representing the cider press, the main figure in which is nearly life-size.

The Lick Statuary—

Two pieces belonging to the James Lick statuary—an allegorical group of California for which he provided liberally in the Trust Deed bequeathing to prosperity the bulk of his great fortune—are exhibited at the Fair. One consists of the principal figure of the group—the heroic figure of a woman representing California—and on the pedestal on which it stands are panels representing pioneer scenes in relief and a medallion of James Lick.



THE PROSPECTORS

This imposing statue stands in the middle of the main floor of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The other section of the Lick group of statuary is to be found in the central aisle on the main floor of the Mechanical Arts Building, in the Mining Department.

It is an ideal representation of the men who sought their fortunes in the new El Dorado and who subsequently developed its mineral resources. The group consists of three prospectors,

representing three types of manhood—youth, middle age and the decline of life. The latter feature is scarcely historically correct (the artist having taken poetic license to produce an effect), for the pioneers of California were almost all young men, with no old men among them, and comparatively few who had reached middle age. But the group is thoroughly artistic. Both of these Lick statues are in bronze and will ultimately be placed in front of the City Hall.



JAMES W. MARSHALL

Marshall's Statue—

The mining Exhibit of El Dorado County contains a re-production in staff of the memorial statue of James W. Marshall which has been erected by the State on an eminence near Coloma overlooking the site of the old Sutter Mill where Marshall discovered gold on January 19, 1848, and commemorative of that event.

Many of the relics of this historic character will be found among the treasures exhibited in the Forty-nine Camp.

Queen Isabella of Spain—

The statue by Miss Harriet Hosmer of Queen Isabella of Spain which is exhibited in the Fine Arts Building is to be reproduced in bronze and given a place in the Park Grounds. The statue represents the Queen in the act of surrendering her jewels to provide funds for Columbus' Voyage of Discovery.

The Vanderbilt Family—

Another group of statuary is the Vanderbilt family, exhibited in the Fine Arts Building in the central aisle by Caroline S. Brooks. Mrs. Brooks has a studio on the south drive, where she gives daily exhibitions of the art of modeling in butter, to which she charges an admission of 10 cents.

The Central Court at Night—

The Central Court at night is a blaze of glory and of light. At eight o'clock the main buildings are all outlined against the dark horizon in lines of light produced from tens of thousands of incandescent electric lights; the Firth wheel assumes the shape of a gigantic revolving star, and the electric tower bursts forth into a beautiful column of variegated light in beautiful patterns and designs while from its crown in the clouds above shoots forth the brilliant beam of the great search light which sweeps across bay, valley and mountain, or spans the broad expanse of the Pacific, bringing out in bold relief all objects enveloped by its rays for a distance of thirty miles or more away. The electric fountain is brought into play in the way of a diversion. The scene is one of incomparable beauty, and in a clear night that brilliant many-hued pillar of light pointing heavenward, the electric tower, is for miles around the cynosure of all eyes. Those who do not see the Fair at night will miss one of the most beautiful features in it.

The Chimes—

The silvery tones of the Mission bells calling the faithful to matins and vespers and mid day devotions are reproduced daily in melodious symphonies from the towers of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building where a chime of bells has been hung.

The Midway—

The Midway is a scene once beholden can never be forgotten. Entering at the east gate the eye rests on a long and narrow lane winding through lines of buildings constituting the side-shows of the Fair of all the fantastic shapes and colorings the human fancy could design, including realistic reproductions of Dante's Inferno, of ancient Egyptian temples from the banks of the Nile, of the structures erected in the mediæval ages, and of all countries and climes, making a curious and bewildering architectural medley. The Midway is crowded with representatives of all nations in their national costumes, jostling one another as they move along with the throng or attempt to stem the human tide. The ear is assailed by a babel of tongues, the sonorous voices of the touts announcing the attractions of the side-shows and inviting patronage, the rattle and rumble of the cars on the scenic railway, the shouts of the delighted crowds in the arena and on the recreation grounds, and the sweet strains of music which float hither and thither on the breeze. A new excitement is created here by the passage of the Forty-nine stage or the train of pack mules, or there, by the clown on the back of his trained pig, or an Indian dance on the roadway; while the Firth wheel slowly moving through space, and the fluttering cloud of banners on tower and dome and minaret in all directions gives a strange charm and life to the scene overhead.

The German Village—

Almost at the extreme south end of the Exposition grounds is the German Village, comprising a representation of Heidelberg Castle and seven other buildings typical of German village architecture.

Vienna Prater—

Adjoining the east wing of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the Vienna Prater group, comprising three main buildings and several bazaars, the concert hall being 200 by 150 feet.

Roumania, Servia and Montenegro—

The Roumanian, Servian and Montenegrin group adjoins the Japanese Village on the south.

The Chinese Pagoda—

The Chinese Pagoda stands on the opposite side of the roadway leading east toward the Middle Drive. It is 160 feet long and 90 feet wide.

The Hawaiian Cyclorama—

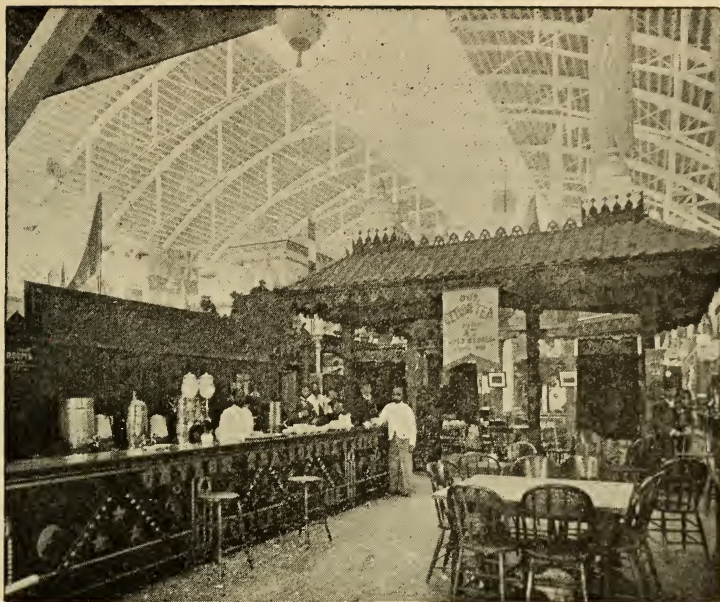
The Hawaiian Cyclorama is a realistic representation of the burning crater of Kilauea, the greatest volcano on the earth. It has all the appearance of the real volcano in activity, showing lakes of liquid lava, blow holes, lava flows, and the upward thrust of masses of rock by the pressure of the subterranean lava, and the breaking down of the cooling crust. The Cyclorama building is adjacent to the Firth Wheel, at the northeast corner of the Fair grounds, and is most easily reached from the east gate.

The Hawaiian Village—

The Hawaiian village, which adjoins the Cyclorama building, comprises a group of native Hawaiian huts and a number of interesting Hawaiian curiosities, among them some of the relics of the royal house of Hawaii, such as the royal cloak and the throne.

The Moorish Mystic Mirror Maze—

The Moorish Mystic Mirror Maze is located on the south side of the Midway. It covers an area of 1,750 square feet, in which there are 202 feet of actual passageways. Fifty-one mirrors make 918 direct parallel reflectors. Sixty-five mirrors are indirectly reflected 110 times each, making thus 7,150 pillars, and the reflection of the seventy-nine electric lights equal 8,690 lights.



CEYLON TEA GARDEN AND COURT

The Ceylon Tea Garden—

The Ceylon Tea Garden and Court is situated in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building at the north end on the main floor, adjoining the British department. This exhibit is in charge of J. Rupert Foster, who is also Commissioner for Ceylon. It covers an area of 2,400 square feet, and is pronounced one of the most attractive exhibits then building. Special products of Ceylon only are displayed in this court. Ceylon tea and coffee is sold by the cup, also in packets. Native Ceylonese wait on visitors in their picturesque dress, and serve them with all the urbanity of the Oriental. For tea, coffee or other Ceylon products, address J. R.



J. RUPERT FOSTER

Foster, agent Ceylon tea and coffee gardens, in the Manufactures Building, or 35 Post Street, San Francisco.

Streets of Cairo—

The Oriental Concessions with the Streets of Cairo stand behind the Mechanical Arts Building and may be reached from the Middle Drive or from the road passing the north end of the last named building. It comprises three main buildings and a number of bazaars.

The Esquimaux Village—

The curious little people inhabiting the territory lying within the Arctic circle have erected a village on the south side of the south drive directly opposite the Administration Building. The village comprises a group of snow huts such as they dwell in when on their native heath, and teams of trained dogs haul them about in their sledges around their enclosure. Within this enclosure, also, is an artificial lake on which the Esquimaux have several kyaks or canoes, in which they display their skill with paddle and harpoon. The village is one of the concessions to which an admission fee must be paid.

Ostrich Farm—

One of the most interesting live exhibits on the Fair grounds is that contained in the Norwalk Ostrich Farm, which is located



on the west side of the South Drive, almost in the rear of the Administration Building. The exhibit consists of upwards of thirty ostriches, ranging in age from two months to ten years, all being from the original stock imported from South Africa in 1886. The largest bird in the collection stands eight feet high and weighs 250 pounds. Visitors to the Fair will have an opportunity of witnessing every stage in the development of an ostrich and the production of an ostrich plume. A pair

of ostriches are worth from \$50 to \$600 according to age and quality of feathers. Every feature connected with ostrich farming in this State is quite as favorable to the industry as in South Africa, with the additional advantage that the California birds mature earlier without impairment to the value of the feathers. The exhibit is in charge of Edwin Cawston, proprietor of Norwalk Ostrich Farm, Norwalk, California, who will freely impart all information desired by visitors. The cost of admission to the exhibit is twenty-five cents.

The Jirinkisha—

The jirinkisha is a conveyance used for the rapid transportation of visitors around the Fair grounds. It is drawn by a human beast of burden at a fixed rate per trip or by the hour, at the pleasure of the person hiring the conveyance. The jirinkisha is a Japanese vehicle, but it is very unpopular with the natives of Japan because it is regarded as a dreadful degradation to be compelled to haul one. The jirinkisha in service at the Fair grounds are drawn by other nationalities. The picture presented herewith is a snap shot of one visitor as he was in the act of taking notes of an interesting object on the Fair grounds that attracted his attention.



THE JIRINKISHA

Bicycle Track—

A Bicycle Track has been provided in the Recreation Grounds of the Fair for the use of visiting bicyclists. All wheelmen must enter the Fair Grounds at the south gate. They can gain admission at no other gate. Immediately to the left of and inside the entrance is Bicycle Hall where those not desiring to visit other parts of the Fair Grounds may store their wheels and are charged a small fee for the accommodation.

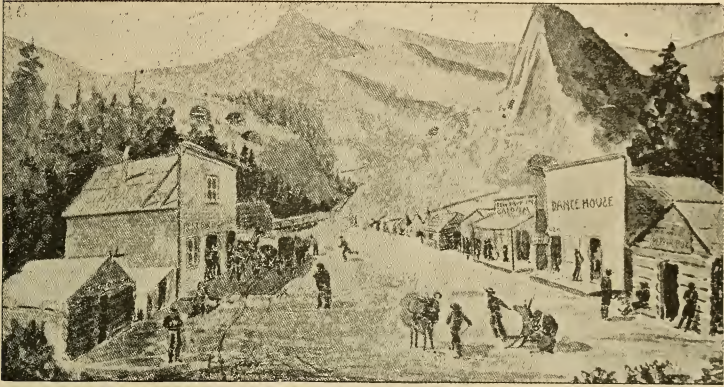
Those desiring to use the Bicycle Track can ride their wheels from Bicycle Hall along the road specially constructed for their use. Bicycle Hall is filled up with every accommodation for the convenience and comfort of wheelmen and wheelwomen. The Hall conducted is under the superintendence of George D. Mackay.



49 MINING CAMP MIDWINTER FAIR

Forty-Nine Mining Camp—

The Forty-nine Mining Camp is one of the most unique concessions within the enclosure of the Fair Grounds. It is the Mecca toward which every man who has at any time in his life



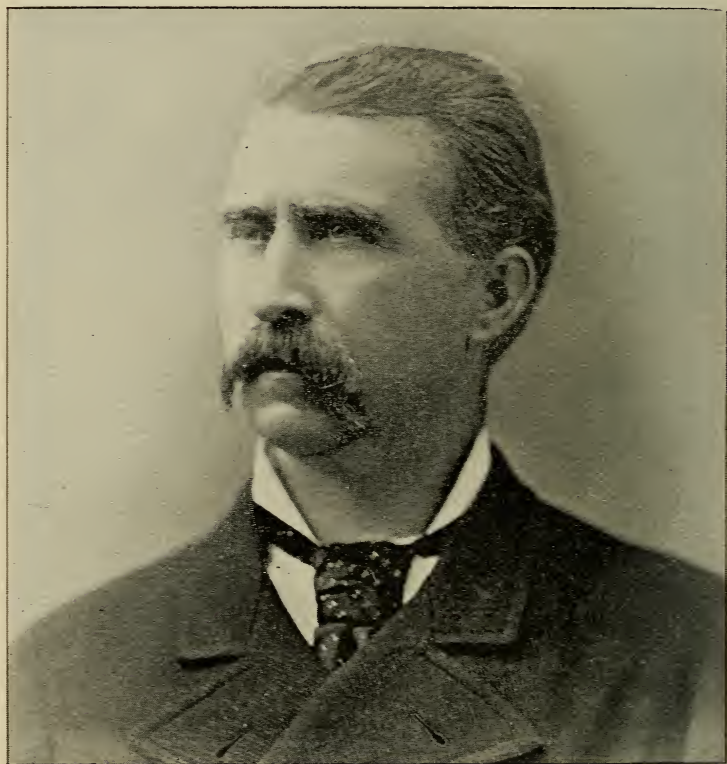
INSIDE THE CAMP

been engaged in the seductive occupation of gold-mining turns his footsteps. It is located on the north slope of Strawberry Hill, the most prominent landmark on the north side of the



ENTRANCE TO THE CAMP. THE OLD TOLL-HOUSE

Fair Grounds. Everything in and about the camp is suggestive of the rude and rugged life of a gold miner in the earlier history



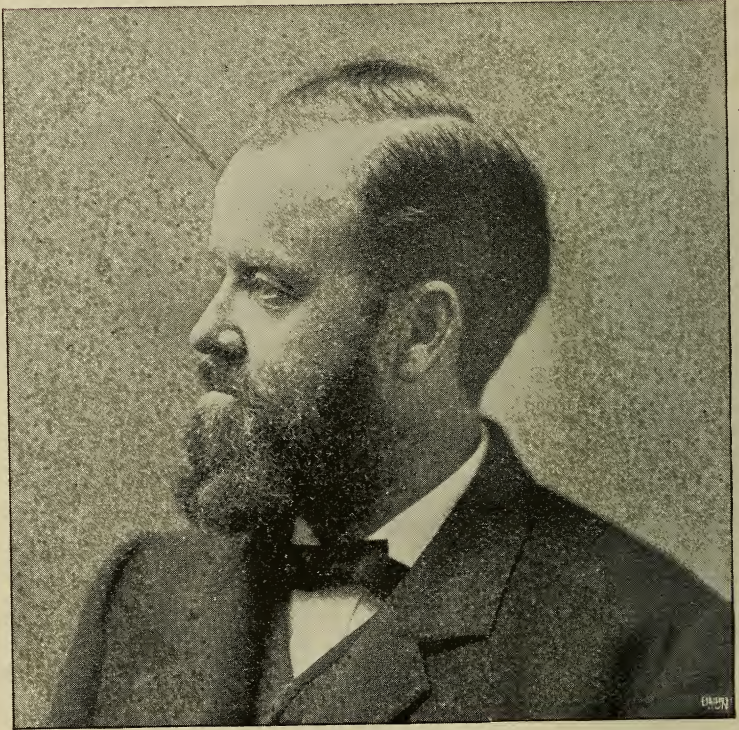
JOHN W. MACKAY

of gold-mining in California. It is reached from the interior of the quadrangle or central court by three different avenues, each of which winds through a young pine and eucalyptus forest that is highly suggestive of the condition of the auriferous districts as the pioneers found them. One of these avenues leaves the central court at the west end of the Agricultural Building; another leaves the court between the Japanese concession and the Roumanian, Servian and Montenegrin building; and the third road joins the south drive on the east side of the San Joaquin County building. These three avenues meet at the entrance to the camp, where the old toll-house which formerly challenged the wayfarer at Robinson's ferry stands. Here the visitor finds himself in reality transported to a scene so realistic that, if he has



MACKAY'S OLD CABIN

at any time mined, he lives over again the experiences of the free and independent life of the past, all its trials and triumphs, all its hopes and its pleasures being arrayed before his mental vision. The camp is a reproduction of an early mining settlement and some of the buildings contained it are of great historic value. There is the cabin which John W. Mackay used for six years as a home at Alleghany, Sierra County, in his humble mining days, before he accumulated his immense wealth which in late years has made his name familiar the world over. It has the additional interest also of having been built by the bonanza king with his own hands. Since Mackay occupied that little structure in the Forty-nine Camp his fortunes have greatly



U S. SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS

changed, and he is now one of the wealthiest men in the world. But fortune has mellowed his nature rather than hardened it, the latter being the case with most men lifted from a humble station in life to affluence.

The homely hut which housed Ex-Governor and United States Senator George C. Perkins in his mining days stands by the wayside, as it was when he occupied it. Since retiring from practical mining, Senator Perkins has been engaged in merchandising and in late years in the steamship business, as a member of the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co., General Agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. He served a term



CABIN OF SENATOR GEORGE C PERKINS

of three years as Governor of the State, and is now finishing the unexpired term of the late Leland Stanford as United States Senator from California. This cabin was also built by Senator Perkins and occupied by him for eight years at Thompson's Flat, Butte County. Draped in mourning further on, the log cabin of the late Major Downie, the founder of Downieville, whose name is familiar in every mining camp on the Pacific Coast from the lower California line to Bering Strait, stands in a recess in the hillside. It is draped in emblems of mourning owing to the major's untimely death "on his way to camp." The gambling hells of yore with the notice "Keno to-night," or where "the tiger may be bucked," or an interesting game of poker may be

indulged in, without fear of official interference, have all been reproduced, and the rasping tones of the violin and the thumping of a much worn piano and the seductive glances of charming *senoritas* revive "the fandango" and "the hurdy-gurdy" in camp. A genuine mining newspaper—the *Weekly Midwinter Appeal*, edited by witty Sam Davis who is ever ready to defend his views and opinions at the pistol's mouth, is printed in the camp. The Postoffice with Jim Armstrong as postmaster, is there also, and "the arrival of the stage with the mail from Frisco" is regularly reproduced with all the bustle and excitement of the days of Forty-nine, followed, of course, with a rush for the hotel—"Rest for the Weary" over the destinies of the

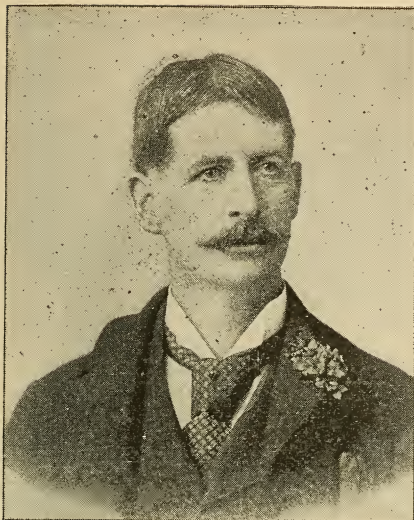


THE PACK TRAIN

tables of which "Papa Peakes," who has entertained as "mine host" at Santa Cruz for seventeen years, presides with the dignity and authority of the olden, golden days, serving pork and beans *baked in the ground*, with coffee and pie and such other delicacies as a genuine Forty-nine mining camp afforded at the moderate and economical charges of ninety-four. Papa Peakes gives a splendid meal for from 25c to 45c.

The famous coach that carried Horace Greeley to Carson, with old Hank Monk handling the ribbons, is the stage of the Forty-nine Mining Camp.

Mt. Shasta, the majestic peak which rears its cone-like crown into the northern skies of the State, has been reproduced realisti-



JAMES H. LOVE

— Jones and Barnes behind the bar; The Unique Old-Time Merchandise Store; Mining as it was done in early days—Long Tom sluice boxes, rocker and pan; the Old Prairie Schooner of the 50's, property of C. H. Hoffman; The Feed Stable; The Buckeye Cabin, "Root Hog or Die." The credit of this unique conception is due to Jas. H. Love of San Francisco, a well-known theatrical manager and newspaper man. The camp has been worked out in all its details by him. In this he has been ably assisted by Eugene Hahn, also a newspaper man of note, who is also assistant manager of the camp during the Fair season. The capital to carry the enterprise to a successful end was furnished by Major Frank McLaughlin of Oroville, who is President of the Forty-nine Mining Camp company. Pierre Duryee is the genial and accommodating secretary of the company. No visitor to the Fair can afford to neglect the Forty-nine Camp.

cally at the northern end of the camp; Sutter's Fort, in its old familiar form, also greets the eye of the visitor; and along the trails traversing the camp, the old-time mule pack train wends its way wearily.

Other features in the camp are as follows:

A fac-simile of James W. Marshall's Cabin and Marshall's relics; Amador Cabin—Mrs. Sandy Bowers, the Washoe Seeress; Washoe Canaries and Calaveras Bat; Tuolumne Cabin occupied by "Plain James" Whittson; The Old El Dorado Saloon



EUGENE HAHN



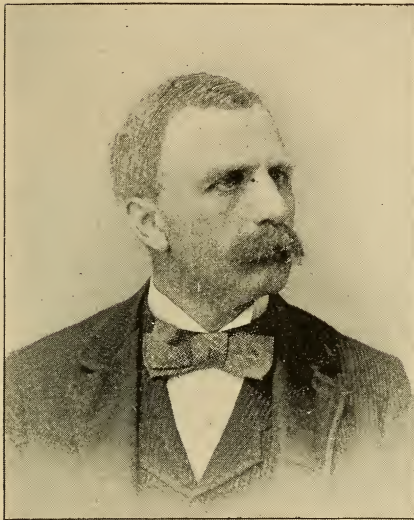
SCENIC RAILWAY—ENTERING TUNNEL



SCENIC RAILWAY—EXIT FROM TUNNEL

The Scenic Railway—

The most popular, and in many respects the most original in design of all the concessions on the Fair grounds is the Scenic



THE INVENTOR

Railway, which is constructed along the north side of the south drive, with the station adjacent to the east gate. It is a wonderful piece of engineering, besides being a great mechanical novelty. The railway is constructed on trestling, on an irregular grade, and is nearly a mile in length. In places the grades constitute precipitous inclines, but the car passes over them with the swift and graceful flight of a bird. In some places the car moves by gravitation down the steep declivities, while the hill opposite is overcome by the momentum

which the car has received in its previous descent. Where the momentum of the car is exhausted mechanical appliances are brought into play, such as a moving cable attachment, to propel the car forward. The station is a very attractive semi-

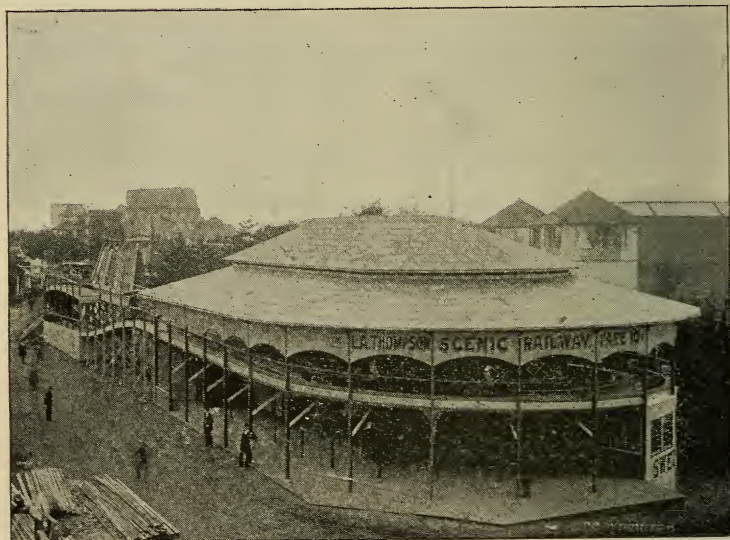


THE RAILWAY

circular, double-decked structure, the lower floor being occupied by refreshment booths and stairways, the upper deck being the station proper, where the trains are taken, and where passengers

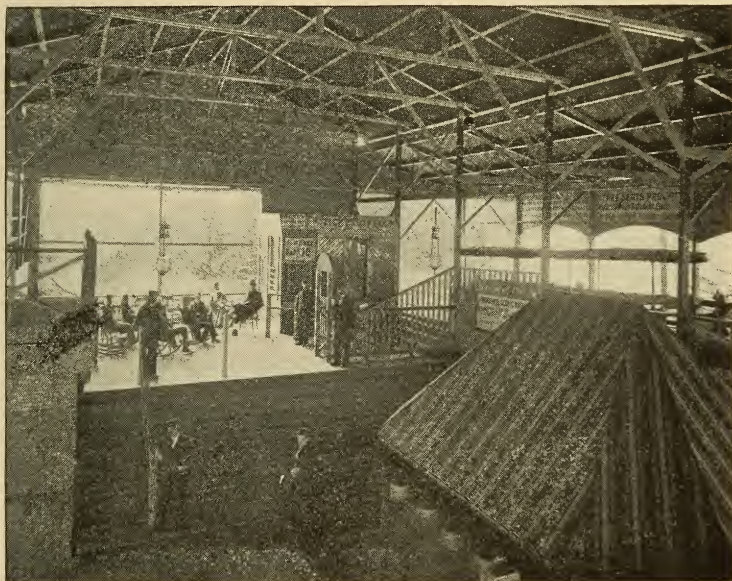


UP HILL AND DOWN GRADE



THE STATION

disembark at the end of their ride. The Scenic Railway possesses many of the charms of a long railroad ride through a region of vast area and of varied scenery. In one place it enters a natural cavern, the rocky walls of which are wonderfully interesting, every foot presents some new and attractive feature to the bewildered eye of the traveler. The scenic effect in this tunnel is greatly intensified by its illumination with electric flash lights in colors. Thousands ride over the Scenic Railway every day, enjoying heartily the novelty of the thrilling and exciting ride. It is an absolutely new idea, as unique as it is charming. The fare for the round trip is ten cents.



INTERIOR OF STATION

Boone's Arena—

Boone's Arena of Wild Animals, many of which have been well trained, is one of the chief sights of the Fair. One of the majestic brutes which performs daily in the arena is the lion Parnell, that slew his keeper a few weeks after the Fair opened. The Arena is located in the central part of the Midway.

The Firth Wheel—

North of the Cyclorama, and in rear of the Hawaiian Village, stands the great Firth Wheel, 225 feet in height.

The Automatic Race-Course—

The Automatic Race-course is a mechanical arrangement in which all the effects of a real horse-race are produced strictly by mechanical agencies. The various animals and conveyances represented upon are independently operated by a wire and a series of discs and pulleys on a circular platform one hundred feet in diameter. It is equipped with eight saddle horses and eight chariots, each drawn by two horses. The saddle horses are three-fourths life size, and the chariots eight persons. The mechanism is adjusted by a combination which regulates the speed of each piece on the course separate and independent of



THE AUTOMATIC RACE COURSE

all others, and when set even the inventor himself cannot tell how the race is going to terminate. The combination is changed every race, thus giving it all the novelty and charm of an actual race-course, with living animals instead of automatons in the race. The course is owned by the Storey-Holloway Roman Hippodrome and Automatic Race Course Company, and is located in the southern part of the Fair grounds.

A Useful Instrument—

An interesting exhibit in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the Dayton Bull's Eye Pen Extractor, an advertisement of which appears elsewhere in this handbook.

Taber Photographic Building—

The Taber Photographic Company of 121 Post Street, San Francisco, have a unique three-story structure at the south-eastern corner of the quadrangle. They are the official photographers of the Midwinter Exposition. Their Post street establishment is the largest and best equipped photographic gallery on the continent. In their building on the Fair grounds there are two splendidly equipped operating rooms devoted to the taking of pictures. They are the originators of the iridium photograph, a process of photography in colors, and their estab-



THE TABER BUILDING

lishment is the only one where such a photograph is obtainable at prices nearly as cheap as ordinary photographs. The perfection of these pictures is simply marvelous. The visitor is amply repaid by calling and inspecting this beautiful work. Pictures enlarged in crayon, India ink and water colors at moderate prices. The specialties of the Taber Photographic Company also include crystal views of California. All the different views of the California Midwinter Exposition, in plain and colored photographs, are obtainable from him. Every visitor to the Midwinter Fair should have a souvenir photograph made at Taber's photographic establishment on the grounds.

The Japanese Village—

By one step, the visitor to the California Midwinter International Exposition may pass from the grand plaza of this great achievement of Western civilization, into a romantic scene faithfully depicting life in the ancient, but still semi-barbaric, "Land of the Mikado"—extremes meet! One step from the Occident to the Orient!



THE SHURO MON, OR ENTRANCE GATE AND BELFRY

G. T. Marsh & Co's "Japanese Village" has been entirely created by Japanese Artists and Artisans, and even to the minutest detail is thoroughly typical of similar scenes in Japan, always enchanting to foreigners traveling in the "Flowery Kingdom," and frequently described, but never more beautifully, than by that great scholar and poet, Sir Edwin Arnold.

A grand gateway (Shuro Mon) affords entrance to the village. It is of massive design, and a masterpiece of carpentry and wood carving. It is constructed entirely of wood, every piece

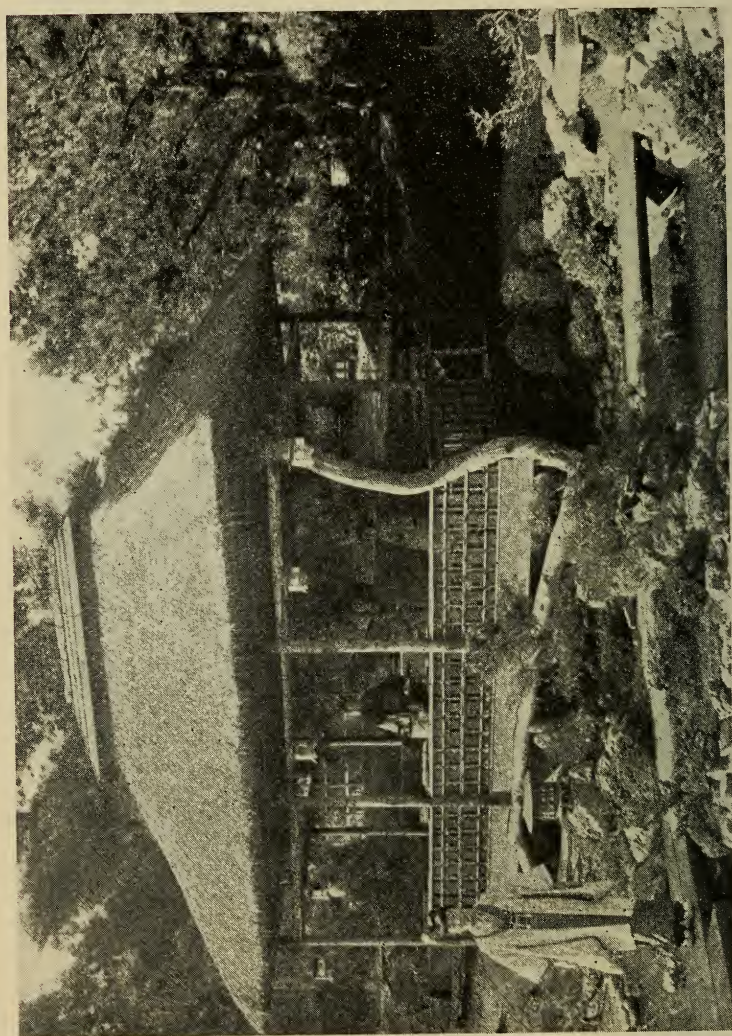
being carefully fitted and joined without the aid of nails or screws, and unsullied by paint, according to the custom and taste of the Japanese in regard to their buildings.

The visitor's first view discloses several buildings picturesquely situated on rising ground, and embowered amid trees. A waterfall, first appearing from the summit of a huge tree stump, charred, and partly imbedded in a bank of rocky debris, flows in miniature cascades between banks lined with ferns, curious dwarf trees and shrubs, until it reaches a placid lake



THE "TSURU" SACRED STORKS

spanned by three bridges. The two flat bridges leading to the island in the lake, are of the Yatsu Hashi (eight-pointed) class, and the semi-circular (Sori Hashi) bridge, is a reproduction of a noted bridge in Miya-jima, one of the most famous beauty spots on the inland sea of Japan. These bridges illustrate the two most distinct styles of bridge building in Japan. In, and on the banks of the lake, a pair of the "Tsuru," sacred Storks of Japan, (the only ones in America) pass their time in meditation, when not engaged in investigating the pockets of visitors, or being petted



THE HAKO MUNE CHA-YA

and fed by their compatriots, the Japanese, who have an affection almost amounting to reverence for these birds, their artists and poets having adopted them as emblems of purity and good luck.

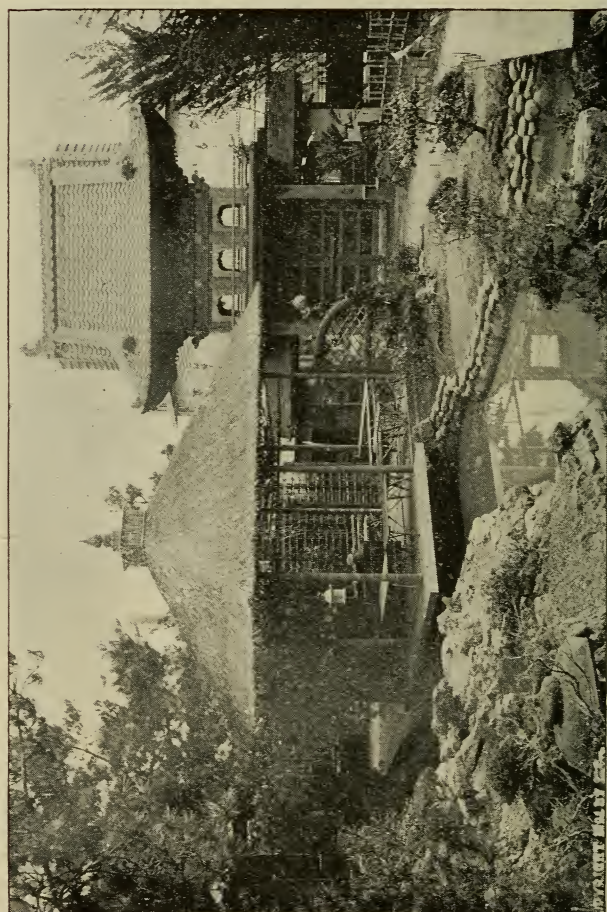


“THE MUSUME”

On the banks of the lake are two tea-houses, one “Hakomune” Chā-ya (tea booth), the other “Hogio” Chaya where tea and Japanese sweetmeats are dispensed by Musumees (waiting girls) with that graceful courtesy which is one of the most pleasing characteristics of this people, and which is as closely observed in the mat-makers’ hut as in the Emperor’s Palace.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in “Japonica,” thus describes the Musume:

“The Musumee wears a wondrous dress,
 “Kimono, Obi, Hiboji,
 “A rosebush, in Spring loveliness,
 “Is not more color glad to see!



THE HOCIO-CHA-YA (TEA BOOTH)

“The Musumee has brown velvet eyes
 “Curtained with satin, sleepily;
 “You wonder if those lids would rise,
 “The newest, strangest sight to see!

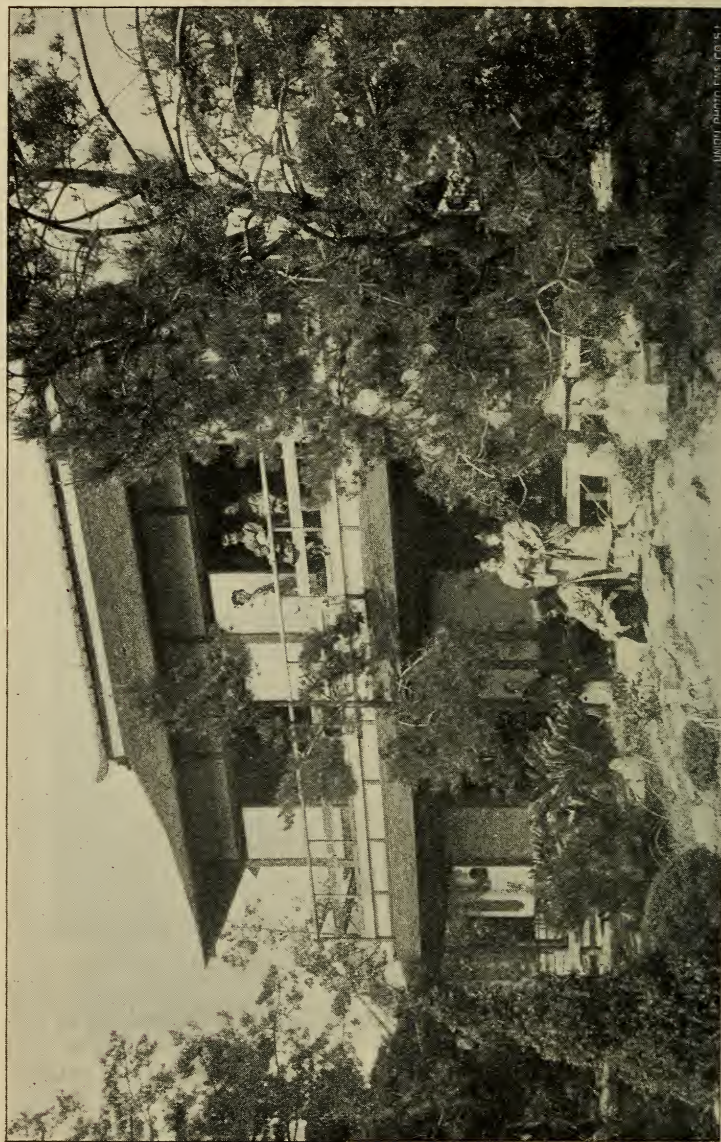
“Yet when she chatters, laughs, or plays
 “Koto or lute, or samisen,
 “No jewel gleams with brighter rays
 “Than flash from those dark lashes then.”

And in close proximity to the tea-houses, is the artists' studio, of the Yosei mune style.



THE KURA—OR FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

Paths serpentine between lawns and flower beds, lead to the upper part of the village. Here are a typical “Kura” (fire-proof Godown or warehouse), in which is a fine display of art treasures. The most commanding building is a Nobleman’s two-storied house (Ni Ki Yashki) of five rooms, one of which is in maple wood with maple decorations, another in bamboo with bamboo decorations, a third room in cherry with cherry decorations; also one in pine with decorations in pine, and still another with chrysanthemum decorations. The upper floor of this building affords a fine vantage point for views of the tea-garden



UNION PHOTOGRAPH CO. N. Y.

THE NOBLEMAN'S HOUSE

below and general views of the "Fair," and therefore it is much favored by "Knights of the Camera."

In a secluded spot, ambushed amid fir trees and large Japanese maples, is a Japanese restaurant where curious native dishes are prepared and served.

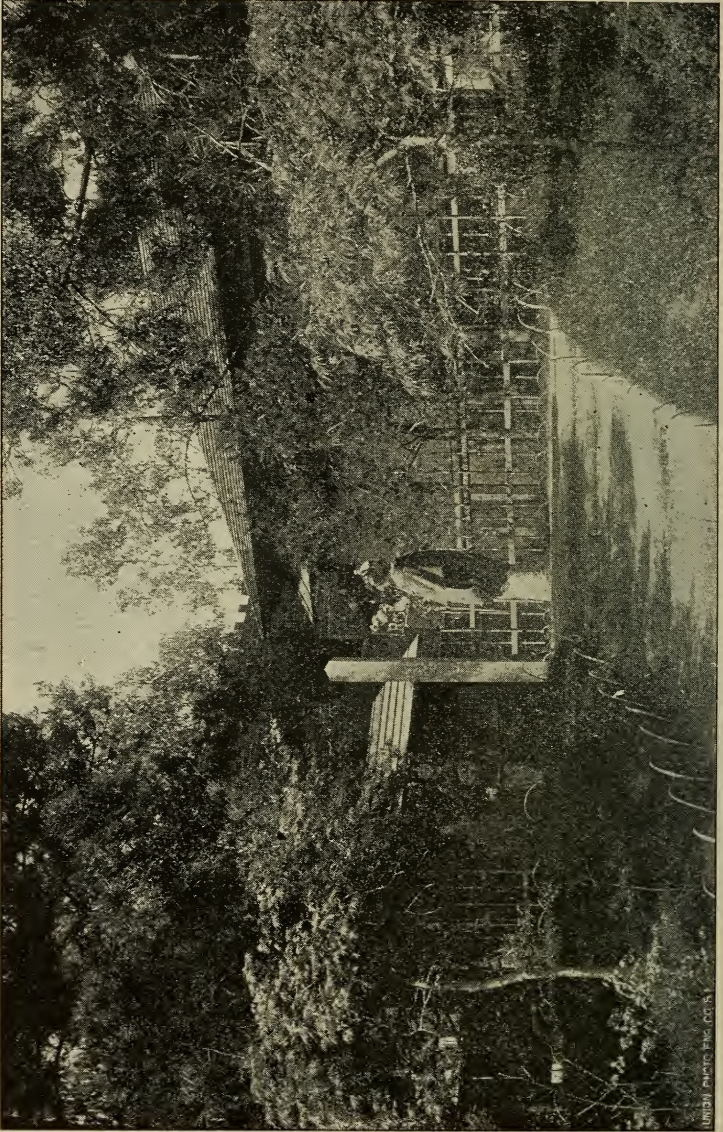
All these buildings illustrate the great regard of the Japanese people for cleanliness and fresh air in their homes, and public places, and their instinctive love for art and fine workmanship. In the smaller details, as well as in the general design of the Japanese Village, visitors who are competent to judge have en-



LITTLE KŌ-YOSHI AT THE SPRING

dorsed Mr. Geo. T. Marsh's thorough knowledge and faithful arrangement of his subject, the fruit of his many years' residence in Japan, and study of its arts. Much regret has been expressed by admirers of the Japanese and their works, that Mr. Marsh was prevented by the Oriental prejudices of certain officials of the Japanese Government, from thus illustrating "Life in Japan," at the "World's Fair," as originally intended by him.

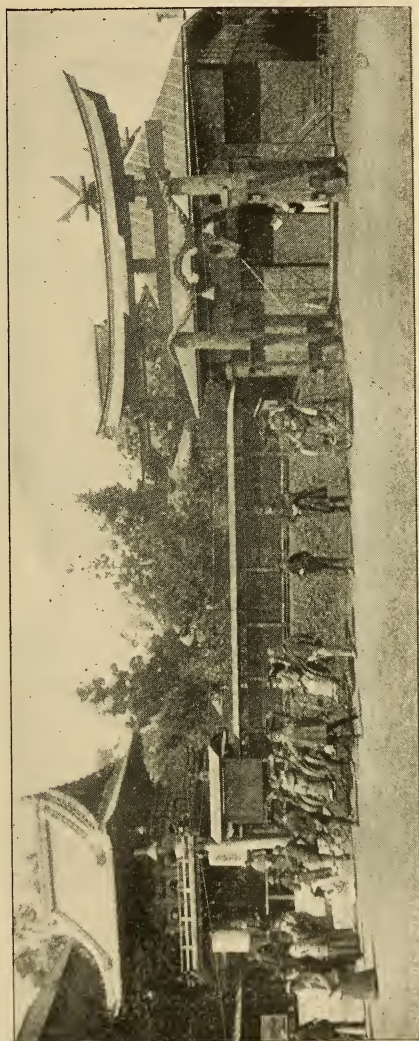
Near the Nobleman's house is the spring which supplies the waterfall, artfully distributed in pools, which afford retreats for a large number of Japanese gold fish.



JAPANESE RESTAURANT

UNION PHOTO ENG CO. N.Y.

Returning to the lower garden, one passes a tall ladder, such as is used in Japan by the fire sentries. Two gum trees planted close together at this spot years ago, have been availed of to supply this illustration now.

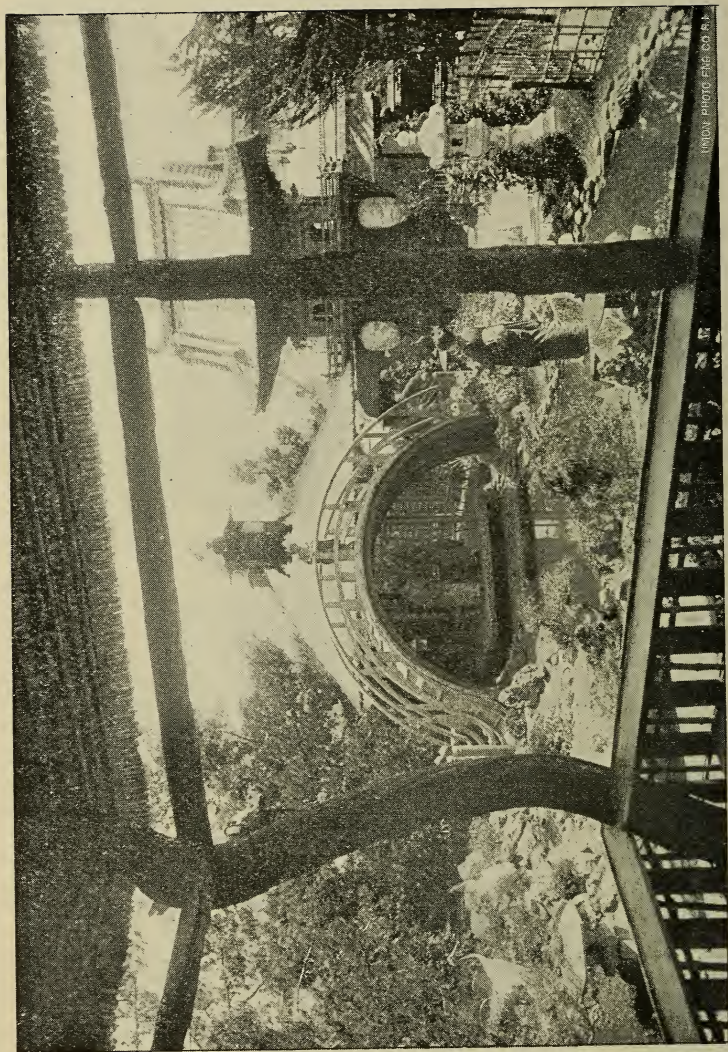


TORII TO FRONT OF KANKOBA

—AND—

SHURO MON

The tall building near by, is a Japanese Theatre, built in Ni Jiu No To style of architecture, in which truly marvellous displays of strength, agility, sleight of hand, fencing, dancing, etc., are being continually made by Japanese performers. A large Torii or Gateway leads the visitor to the Kankoba, (a Bazaar),



UNION PHOTO ENG. CO. S. P.

SCENE FROM THE HAKO MUNE CHĀ-YA—SHOWING SORI HASHI BRIDGE

the roof of which is known as the Katsu ogi, and the entrance as the Go-Hi styles of architecture; this Kankoba adjoins the village, and affords visitors a free opportunity to inspect the cheapest, as well as the choicest, art works and manufactures of Japan.

The Musumee's softly murmured "Mata Dozo, irrashai" (be pleased to come again) lingers in the ears of the visitor long after departure in a Jinricksha for other scenes at the "Fair." The mind contemplates the question of the origin of this ancient people, their religion and civilization far antedating ours, their gentleness and skill, and perhaps the visitor's interest will not flag if he or she should make another trip to Japan at the Midwinter Fair.



"MATA DOZO IRRASHAI"

Santa Barbara Amphibia—

Almost immediately opposite to the Colorado gold mine is the Santa Barbara Amphibia, a structure built in imitation of the old Missions, inside of which is a large tank filled with water and occupied by seals brought expressly to the Fair from the islands in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Days Set for Special Celebrations—

The following dates have been set for special celebrations :

January 1st—Opening Day.

January 27th—Dedication Day.

January 29th—Butte County Day.

February 8th—Musical Festival; Pacific Coast Bill Posters' Association.

February 9th—Pacific Association of Fire Chiefs.

February 10th—Amateur Athletic Association Sports.

February 12th—Independent Order of Good Templars.

February 14th—North Dakota.

February 15th—State of Idaho.

February 17th—Elks' Day; Amateur Athletic Association Sports.

February 19th—Southern California.

February 20th—Young Men's Institute.

February 21st—Santa Cruz County.

February 22d—N. G. C. Tournament; California Bankers.

February 23d—State of Maryland; Commercial High School and California Bankers' Association; Children's Day.

February 24th—Amateur Athletic Association Sports.

February 27th—San Bernardino County.

February 28th—French Colony.

March 3d—Amateur Athletic Association Sports; Vermont Day.

March 9th—University of Pacific; Japanese Day.

March 10th—Russian Day.

March 12th—State of Michigan.

March 13th—Teachers' Congress.

March 14th—Sierra County; Italian Reception.

March 15th—Maine Day.

March 16th—Geographical Congress.

March 17th—St. Patrick's Day; Irish Sports.

March 19th—San Francisco's Day; Mystic Argonauts.

March 20th—Musicians' Union.

March 22d—State of Nevada and Ventura County.

March 23d—Stanford University.

March 24th—Amateur Athletic Association Sports.

March 26th—Oregon Day.

March 28th—Santa Barbara Day.

March 29th—Kern County Day.

March 31st—Amateur Athletic Association Sports.

April 2d—Canadian Day.

April 3d—Knights and Ladies of Honor.

April 4th—Press Congress.

April 5th—State of Indiana.

April 6th—Girls' High School; Kansas Day.

April 7th—Cal. State Sunday School Association.

Days Set for Special Celebrations—Continued

- April 9th—Belgian Day.
 April 10th—San Diego.
 April 11th—University of California.
 April 12th—Order of Chosen Friends.
 April 13th—Fresno County; Grangers' Congress.
 April 14th—Amateur Athletic Association Sports.
 April 16th—Oakland High School; Catholic Ladies' Aid Society.
 April 17th—Ancient Order of Foresters; Companions of the Forest. Mardi Gras, First Day.
 April 18th—Grocers' Day; Mardi Gras, Second Day.
 April 19th—Humboldt County; Wisconsin Day; Society of Happy Badgers; Mardi Gras, Third Day.
 April 20th—Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.
 April 21st—Amateur Athletic Association Sports.
 April 23d—Poet's Day, Shakespeare's Day; St. George's Society.
 April 24th—Austrian Empire; Horticultural Congress.
 April 25th—I. O. O. F. and California Volunteers.
 April 26th—I. O. O. F. and Daughters of Rebekah.
 April 27th—Grand Army of the Republic.
 April 28th—Boys' Brigade.
 April 30th—Danish Day.
 May 1st—California Day; Our Children's Day.
 May 2d—Colored Americans.
 May 3d—Merced and Mariposa; College Professors' Ass'n.
 May 4th—Firemen's Day; South Dakota Day; Geographical Day.
 May 5th—Steam Engineers; Olympic Club; Fly Casting Tournament.
 May 7th—San Rafael Rose Festival; Cal. Pharmacy Society.
 May 8th—Mendocino County; College of Pharmacy.
 May 9th—German Day, May-day Festival; S. F. & O. Turn Vereins.
 May 10th—Solano County; University Debates.
 May 11th—Mills Seminary; Viticultural Day.
 May 12th—Independent Order of Red Men; Tammany.
 May 14th—Swedish Day.
 May 15th—Old Friends; Nevada State.
 May 16th—United Ancient Order of Druids.
 May 17th—State of Minnesota; Norwegian Day.
 May 18th—Women's Christian Temperance Union; San Mateo.
 May 19th—Knights of Pythias.
 May 21st—St. Mary's College.
 May 22d—Miners' Congress; Tamalpais Mil. Academy.
 May 23d—Butchers' Day.

Days Set for Special Celebrations—Concluded

- May 24th—British Empire Day.
 May 25th—Napa County.
 May 26th—Letter Carriers' Day.
 May 28th—Eastern California Pioneers.
 May 29th—Kings County Day ; Hahnemann College.
 May 30th—Decoration Day ; Memorial Services and Parade.
 May 31st—Oriental, or Ottoman, Day.
 June 1st—Aldermen's Day.
 June 2d—Italian Day ; Foreign Military Tournament.
 June 4th—Monterey County.
 June 5th—North and South Carolina ; Colored Americans' Day.
 June 6th—St. Ignatius and Santa Clara Colleges ; Maine Day.
 June 7th—Portuguese Day and "The Berlins."
 June 8th—Horticultural Day.
 June 9th—Ancient Order of Foresters of America.
 June 11th—Hawaiian Day.
 June 12th—Texas Day ; California Medical College.
 June 13th—Dental Association.
 June 14th—Santa Clara County.
 June 15th—Swiss Day ; Sonoma County.
 June 16th—Scotch Day and Scottish Sports.
 June 18th—Bunker Hill and Tuolumne County Reunion.
 June 19th—Ancient Order of United Workmen.
 June 20th—Sacramento Day ; Slavonian Day.
 June 21st—San Francisco Federation of Women.
 June 22d—Montenegro, Servia and Roumania Day.
 June 23d—Finlandish Day.
 June 25th—Tulare County ; Eastern College Alumni.
 June 26th—Woodmen of the World.
 June 27th—Cooper Medical College.
 June 28th—Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers.
 June 29th—Spanish Day ; M. M. B. S.
 June 30th—Sunset Day ; Young Men's Institute.

NOTE—

On every Saturday, whether noted or not in the foregoing list, Amateur Athletic Association Sports will be included in the programme ; also, every Sunday.

Sunday at the Fair—

The Midwinter Exposition will be open every day through the season, Sundays included ; but no special arrangement has been made by the Executive Committee for the latter in the list of "Special Days." Sunday dates have, consequently, been omitted from the foregoing list.

Free List at the Fair—

The admission fee to the Fair Grounds, which is paid at the entrance gate, is fifty cents. It is good for one day only, and it entitles the visitor to free access to the following buildings:

| | |
|--|---|
| Administration | Marine Café (fish on exhibition cooked to order) |
| Agricultural and Horticultural | Mechanical Arts |
| Alameda County | Monterey County |
| Anne Hathaway's Cottage (British) | Northern California |
| Canadian | Oregon |
| Central Court (including electric tower, fountains and gardens) | San Joaquin County |
| Chocolate Pavilion | San Mateo County |
| Concert Stand (Iowa and Mid- winter Fair Bands) | Santa Clara County |
| Festival Hall | Santa Cruz County |
| Fine Arts | Southern California |
| German Tavern | Taber's Photographic |
| Humboldt County | Vienna Prater (with yodlers and round tables) |
| Manufactures | Yaqui Pottery Makers |
| | Santa Barbara County |

Nevada State Building is also on the Free List, and is located near the Forty-Nine Camp.

Side-show Charges—

After entering the Fair Grounds, there are forty-one side shows, independent of the exhibition buildings, to which the visitor gains admission by the payment of a special fee. The full list of their charges is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Admission to Fair Grounds..... | \$0 50 |
| Arizona Curiosities..... | 25 |
| Automatic Race-course..... | 25 |
| Balloon (captive) Grounds..... | 10 |
| Balloon Trip... .. | 50 |
| Boone's Arena..... | 50 |
| Cairo Street..... | 10 |
| Camel Ride..... | 25 |
| Chinese Building..... | 25 |
| Chinese Theatre..... | 25 |
| Colorado Gold Mine..... | 25 |
| Dancing Girls..... | 25 |
| Dante's Inferno..... | 25 |
| Donkey Ride..... | 15 |
| Egyptian Hall..... | 25 |
| Electric Theatre..... | 25 |
| Esquimaux Village..... | 25 |
| Firth Wheel..... | 25 |
| Foot's Museum..... | 25 |
| Forty-nine Dance House..... | 25 |

Side-show Charges—Concluded

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| * Forty-nine Mining Camp..... | \$0 25 |
| Forty-nine Theatre... .. | 25 |
| Grand Stand (Athletic Grounds)..... | 25 |
| Green's Sculpture Exhibit..... | 25 |
| Haunted Swing..... | 25 |
| Hawaiian Cyclorama..... | 50 |
| Hawaiian Village..... | 25 |
| Heidelberg Castle..... | 10 |
| Heidelberg Concert Hall..... | 25 |
| Japanese Village..... | 25 |
| Merry-go-round.. .. | 5 |
| Moorish Mirror Maze..... | 25 |
| Mummy Exhibit..... | 10 |
| Oriental Concert..... | 25 |
| Oriental Theatre..... | 25 |
| Oriental Village..... | 25 |
| Ostrich Farm..... | 25 |
| Phonograph..... | 5 |
| Roumanian Concert Hall..... | 25 |
| Santa Barbara Sea Lions..... | 25 |
| Scenic Railroad..... | 10 |
| White Cloud Indians..... | 25 |
| Total..... | <u>\$10 10</u> |

* The Nevada State Building is adjoining the Forty-nine Mining Camp.

The expense, once inside the Fair Grounds, may be increased by the visitor *ad libitum* by investments in curios, mementoes, flowers and refreshments.

Cost of Fair Buildings—

The following amounts have been spent on the buildings :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Administration..... | \$ 31,000 |
| Agricultural and Horticultural..... | 55,000 |
| Annex Liberal Arts..... | 8,500 |
| Alameda County..... | 5,000 |
| Arizona Curios..... | 4,000 |
| Anne Hathaway's Cottage..... | 6,000 |
| Balloon (captive)..... | 5,000 |
| Boone's Arena..... | 4,000 |
| Canadian Headquarters..... | 4,000 |
| Chinese Village..... | 15,000 |
| Chocolate Pavilion..... | 6,000 |
| Dante's Inferno..... | 3,500 |
| Electrical Tower..... | 80,000 |

Cost of Fair Buildings—Concluded

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Esquimaux Village..... | \$ 7,000 |
| Fine Arts | 55,000 |
| Festival Hall..... | 15,000 |
| Flemish Dairy | 1,000 |
| Firth Wheel | 35,000 |
| Fountains (2) | 30,000 |
| Hawaiian Village..... | 8,000 |
| Heidelberg Schloss..... | 10,000 |
| Hunter's Hall..... | 2,000 |
| Haunted Swing | 2,000 |
| Japanese Village | 4,000 |
| Manufactures and Liberal Arts..... | 106,000 |
| Mechanical Arts..... | 75,000 |
| Mirror Maze | 2,000 |
| Mining Camp | 2,500 |
| Monterey County | 5,000 |
| Nevada State..... | 5,000 |
| Northern California | 10,000 |
| Oregon | 5,000 |
| Oriental Village..... | 45,000 |
| Old Paris | 2,000 |
| Ostrich Farm | 2,000 |
| Roumanian | 2,500 |
| Race Course..... | 3,000 |
| San Joaquin County.... | 10,000 |
| San Mateo County..... | 5,000 |
| Santa Cruz County.... | 3,000 |
| Santa Clara County..... | 5,000 |
| Southern California | 10,000 |
| Santa Barbara Seals..... | 5,000 |
| Scenic Railroad | 12,000 |
| Yaqui Indian Village..... | 1,000 |
| Santa Barbara Building..... | 2,000 |
| Humboldt County Building..... | 8,000 |
| Viticultural Building..... | 10,000 |
| Forty-Nine Camp..... | 8,700 |
| Automatic Race Course..... | |
| Aquarium and Fisheries..... | |

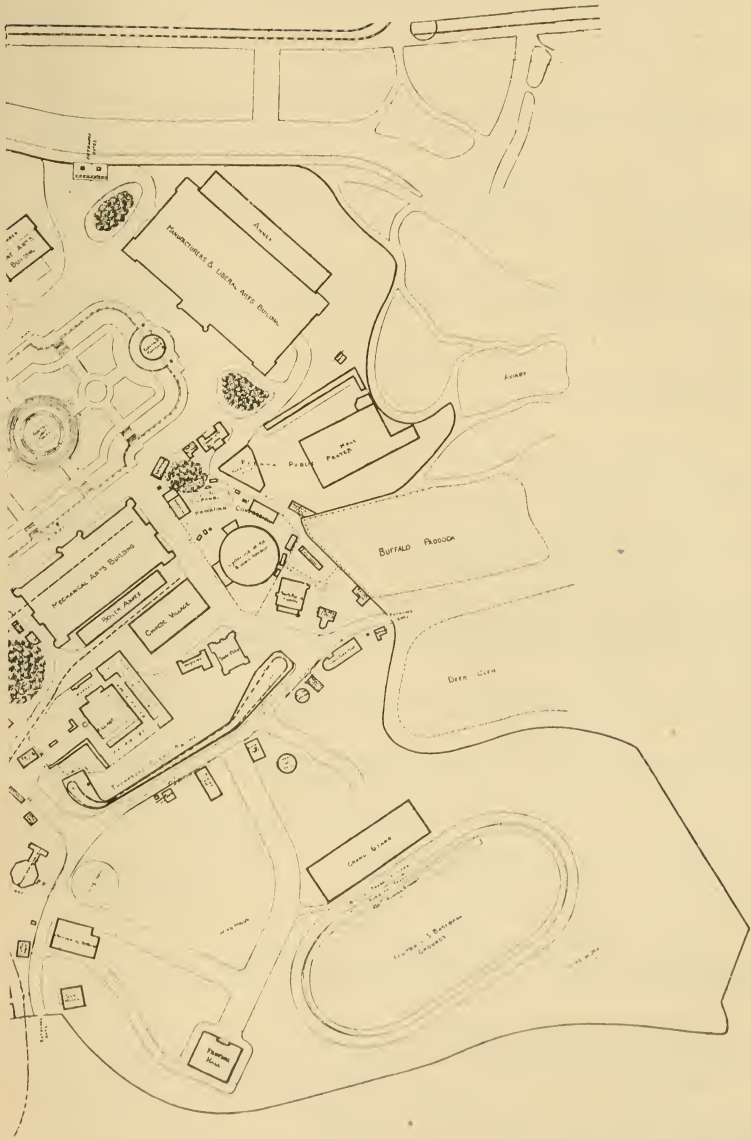
Colorado Gold Mine—

Near the eastern entrance to the Exposition Grounds is a model of a Colorado gold mine, admission to which is obtained through a fac-simile of a mining tunnel, excavated into the mound in which the model is exhibited.

PLAN
OF THE
CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION
1894



Note: Boundaries are shown thus



State and County Commissioners—

Following is a list of State Commissioners :

Commissioner at Large in California—For the Pacific States
—Cragie Sharp, Jr.

Arizona—M. E. Collins, W. D. Fulwiler, W. K. James, Bruce Perley, W. I. Van Horn, C. R. Hakes.

Montana—Thos. G. Merrill, Hon. J. E. Richards, S. N. Nicholson.

Nevada—J. A. Yerrington, Hawthorne, Nev.; W. E. Sharon, Virginia City, Nev.; C. H. Stoddard, Reno, Nev.; P. H. Mulcahy, Reno, Nev.; W. T. Smith, Elko, Nev.

Oregon—Geo. T. Meyer and Capt. H. E. Mitchell, Portland.

Utah Territory—W. E. Hubbard, B. F. Grant, H. Bamburger, M. J. Gray, T. G. Webber.

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES—

Following is a list of the California Commissioners for the various counties :

Alameda—Frank J. Moffitt, J. P. McDonald, H. W. Meek, Jas. P. Crane, Eli S. Dennison, Oakland.

Alpine—Frank Smith, Markleyville.

Amador—J. H. Tibbitts, Jackson, Chairman; E. C. Voorhies, Treasurer, Sutter Creek; John Graham, Secretary, Forest Home; T. M. Muir, Ione; C. Shea, Volcano. Financial Committee—Geo. Murphy, Jackson; Matt. Murray, Ione; F. W. Bradsley, Volcano; Morris Bruin, Sutter Creek; Geo. C. Jennings, Drytown.

Butte—Gen. J. W. B. Montgomery, Cana, Chairman; E. Tucker, Secretary, Oroville; M. L. Mery, Chico; W. P. Hammon, Biggs; R. C. Grubbs, Wyandotte; B. F. Allen, Commissioner and Superintendent, Chico.

Calaveras—A. L. Willie, San Andreas, Chairman; A. H. Messenger, C. M. Burleson, Otto Dolling, Capt. H. A. Messenger.

Colusa—L. F. Moulton, Colusa, Chairman; Oscar Robinson, Secretary, Colusa; W. J. Clark, College City; R. Jones, Superintendent.

Contra Costa—A. A. Bailey, Martinez; Patrick Toomey, Hanz Rook, R. C. Leny, Chas. Montgomery, S. Fargeon, J. M. Stone, Read McCrone, E. Terry.

Del Norte—Hon. Jas. E. Murphy, Crescent City, Chairman. Fred Frantz, Secretary; Hon. Thos. Duffy.

El Dorado—Geo. E. Pierce, Placerville, Chairman.

R. Alderson, Secretary, Max Mierson, Treasurer; J. B. Alderson, J. F. Lienpencil, Wm. White, Geo. Hofmeister, Superintendent. P. O. Address, Placerville.

Fresno—F. G. Berry, Chairman.

Alex. Goldstein, Secretary; L. Gundelfinger, Treasurer, H. Sherwood, W. R. Thomas, T. C. White, J. Vogel, T. E. Hughes. P. O. Address, Fresno.

Glenn—N. K. Spect, W. A. Shoen, G. V. St. Louis, W. H. Sale, F. St. Louis.

Humboldt—J. G. Loveren, Eureka, Chairman.

Robt. Smith, Secretary; Josiah Bell, Treasurer; E. H. Vance, J. S. Brown. P. O. Address, Eureka.

Inyo—Dennis J. Hessian, Independence.

Kern—N. R. Packard, Bakersfield; C. F. Wilson, H. A. Blodget, H. A. Jasbro, S. W. Wible, President; T. E. Valentine, Secretary.

Kings—Dr. Lucius E. Felton, Hanford, President; D. R. Cameron, Hanford, Secretary; G. M. Stolp, 84 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Manager; E. E. Bush, D. Lucas, F. A. Blakely, Hanford; Samuel Biddle, F. A. Stolp.

Lake—W. F. Foster, Kelseyville, Chairman.

W. A. Maxwell, Kelseyville, Secretary; Ira C. Jenks, Lakeport, Manager; Joseph P-ntecost, E. Fowler, Middletown; Daniel Jones, Samuel Graham, Lower Lake; Oscar E. Middaugh, F. V. Gibson, Lakeport; Henry Wamboldt, Nathan Graham, Upper Lake; G. W. Minstrell, Lakeport, Commissioner-at-Large.

Lassen—W. H. Burrill, Susanville.

Los Angeles—J. S. Slauson, Chairman.

Chas. Forman, Treasurer; C. D. Willard, Secretary; Frank Wiggins, Superintendent and General Manager, Southern California Building. P. O. Address, Los Angeles.

Madera—J. S. Osborn, W. E. Wolf, B. W. Child, Madera.

Marin—J. W. Sperry, Sausalito, Chairman.

Geo. W. Burbank, Tomales; Geo. D. Shearer, San Rafael; Thos. S. Bonneau, San Rafael, Secretary.

Mariposa—Thos. McElligott, Mariposa, Chairman.

John Hanna, Hornitos, Manager; C. L. Mast, Coulterville; H. W. Cornett, Cathay; J. J. Westfall, Darrah.

Mendocino—L. W. Babcock, Ukiah, Chairman.

Carl Purdy, Ukiah, Secretary; W. D. White, Ukiah; Mrs. J. S. Reed, Cahto.

Merced—N. H. Wilson, Merced, Chairman.

Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Snelling; C. W. Wood, Volta.

Modoc—Marion Hughes, Alturas.

Mono—J. D. Murphy, Bridgeport; J. H. Leggett, Jno. W. Kelly, R. T.

Pierce, H. O. Pitts.

Monterey—H. A. Greene, Monterey, Chairman.

J. A. Trescony, San Lucas, Secretary; J. D. Carr, Salinas; D. G. MacLean, Salinas, Superintendent.

Napa—Z. W. Garfield, Napa, Chairman.

J. R. Morris, Monticello, Secretary; John Even, Napa; — Neweome, Oat Hill; Chet. F. Wood, Napa, Commissioner and Superintendent.

Nevada—Geo. Mainhart, Grass Valley, Chairman.

D. B. Marwick, Grass Valley, Secretary; Fred. Zeitler, Nevada City; S. P. Dorsey, Grass Valley, Treasurer.

Nevada State Building—J. A. Yerrington, Chairman and Manag. Director.

Hawthorne, Nev.; C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nev.; W. E. Sharon, Virginia City, Nev.; P. H. Mulcahy, Reno, Nev.; W. T. Smith, Elko, Nev.

Orange—D. T. Brock, Santa Ana.

Placer—J. F. Madden, Newcastle, Chairman.

Wm. B. Hayford, Colfax; E. W. Maslin, Loomis; I. Meyer, San Francisco, Superintendent.

Plumas—W. H. Leek, Quincy.

Riverside—J. K. Newberry, Riverside, Chairman.

F. T. Lindenberger, Winchester, Secretary; E. E. Hamilton, South Riverside.

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B. W. Dudley, Ventura, Vice-Chairman; F. A. Foster, San Francisco and Ventura, Secretary and Superintendent; J. F. McIntyre, Fillmore, Acting-Secretary; N. Blackstock, Ventura.

Yolo—R. W. Pendergast, Woodland.

Yuba—R. W. Skinner, Marysville, Chairman and General Manager.
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Brazil—Frederic Richard, Commissioner-General.

Belgium—J. Pierson, Commissioner-General; Emile Ramlot, Comm'r.

Costa Rica—Theodore H. Mangel, Commissioner-General.

Canada—A. C. Oldenburg, Commissioner-General; H. B. Hardt, Assistant Commissioner-General; Jas. Anderson, Assistant-Commissioner.

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France—Leopold Bonet, Commissioner-General; T. W. Stemmler, Assistant Commissioner-General; Hugo Benedix, Assistant-Commissioner.

Great Britain, East Indies and British Colonies—Joseph H. Stiles, Commissioner-General; Arthur Fisher, Ass't Commissioner-General; Herbert H. Stiles, Assistant-Commissioner.

Ceylon—F. R. Foster and Wm. Cockburn, Commissioners.

Guatemala—Charles W. Kohlsaas, Commissioner-General; Don Manuel Reyna Barrios, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Greece—Count E. Valcourt de Vermont, Commissioner-General.

Honduras—Dr. W. T. Thackery, Commissioner-General; H. B. Hardt, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Italy—Chevalier T. Silombra, Chief Commissioner-General; Cheval'er A. Macchi, Commissioner-General; E. Patrizi C. E. and Dr. L. Olivieri, Assistant Commissioners.

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Luxemburg—Paul Metz, Commissioner.

Mexico—Col. George M. Green, Commissioner-General.

Monaco—Chevalier A. Macchi, Commissioner-General; E. Ferraris, Assistant Commissioner.

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Ottoman Empire—Consul George E. Hall, Commissioner-Gen'l; William Northrup Cowles, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Portugal—Commander Alexandre Michelson, Commissioner-General.

Roumania, Servia and Montenegro—W. E. von Johannsen, Com.-General.

Russia—Louis M. Hamburger, Commissioner-General; Gregoire Gelesnogradoff, Assistant Commissioner-General.

Spain—José Ferrando, Commissioner-General; Fillipe Geroud, Assistant Commissioner General.

Siam—Frederic Meyer, Commissioner-General.

Sweden—M. Samuel, Commissioner-General

Switzerland—Benno Obermayer, Commissioner-General

Foreign Consuls—

Foreigners visiting the Fair desiring to confer with the local representatives of their respective nations will find the following list of service:

- Argentine Republic*—J. L. Schleiden, Consul, 207 Battery.
Austro-Hungarian Empire—Francis Korbel, Consul, 308 Battery.
Belgium—Wilfrid B. Chapman, Consul, C. L. Tamm, Vice-Consul, 123 California.
Bolivia—F. Herrera, Consul, 218 California.
Brazil—D. L. Randolph, Vice-Consul, 12 Montgomery.
Chile—Nephtali Guerrero, Consul-General, 621 Clay; W. D. Catton, Vice-Consul, 430 California.
China—Li Yung Yew, Consul-General; King Owyang, Vice-Consul, 806 Stockton.
Columbia—Adolfo Canal, Consular Agent, 319 California.
Costa Rica—Rafael Gallegos, Consul-General, 230 California.
Denmark—J. Simpson, Consul, 22 California.
Ecuador—John T. Wright, Consul, 610 Market.
France—L. de Lalande, Consul; E. A. Pesoli, Vice-Consul, 604 Commercial.
German Empire—Adolph Rosenthal, Consul-General; Oswald Lohan, Vice-Consul, 318 Sacramento.
Great Britain—Denis Donohoe, Consul; Wellesley Moore, Vice-Consul, 506 Battery.
Greece—D. G. Camarinos, Consul, 519 Sansome.
Guatemala—J. Diaz Duran, Consul, 204 Front, room 18.
Hawaiian Islands—Charles S. Wilder, Consul-General, 206 Sansome.
Honduras—John T. Wright, Consul, 640 Market.
Italy—G. Branchi, Consul-General; Cesare Poma, Vice-Consul, 506 Battery.
Japan—Sutemi Chinda, Consul, Phelan Building.
Mexico—Alex. K. Coney, Consul-General, 604 Clay.
Netherlands—James de Fremery, Consul; W. C. B. de Fremery, Vice-Consul, 530 California.
Nicaragua—William L. Merry, Consul-General, 204 Front, room 2.
Paraguay—P. J. Van Loben Sells, Consul.
Peru—J. Emilio Lassus, Consul-General, 606 Montgomery.
Portugal—J. de Costa Duarte, Consul, 605 Clay; H. Laidley, Vice-Consul, 323 Montgomery.
Russia—Vladimir Arisimovitch, Consul; Horace G. Platt, Vice-Consul, 411 $\frac{1}{4}$ California.
Roumania—W. E. Von Johannsen, Consul, 220 California.
Salvador—J. M. Roma, Consul, 123 California.
Spain—Jorge Madrilley, Consul, 411 $\frac{1}{2}$ California.
Sweden and Norway—Henry Lund, 214 California.
Switzerland—Antoine Borel, Consul, 311 Montgomery.
Turkey—George E. Hall, Consul, 329 Market.
Uruguay—Jose Costa, Consul, 330 Montgomery.
Venezuela—Alexander E. Grogan, Consul, 318 California.

Concessionaires on the Grounds—

The following is a list of the concessions on the grounds :

San Francisco Bonet Electric Tower
 Petit & Co., French Restaurant
 P. Nicholini, German Restaurant
 Chas. Nemetz, Model Restaurant
 Albert Raas, Café Riche
 Oriental Syndicate, Oriental Village, Cairo Street, Oriental Dancers, etc.
 Chinese Midwinter Exposition Co., Chinese Village
 Hawaiian Exposition Co., Cyclorama of Mt. Kilauea & Hawaiian Village
 Vienna Prater Co., Vienna Prater, Papa Seidle's & Hungarian Csarda
 Victor D. Duboce, Manager Firth Wheel
 Edwin Cawston, Ostrich Farm
 E. W. Gaty, Santa Barbara Amphibia
 Leo. Bonet, Hunter's Hall
 G. T. Marsh, Japanese Village
 F. S. Dobs, Arizona Indians
 W. E. Von Johnnsen, Roumanian Building, Concert Hall, etc.
 Geo. Adams Sons & Co., Gum Girls
 Walter Baker & Co., Chocolate Pavilion
 E. Daniel Boone, Wild Animal Arena
 Santa Clara County Building
 Monterey County Building
 Northern California Building
 Valise & Giorgi, Mandolin Orchestra
 Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, Studio for Butter and Marble Sculpture
 C. B. Welsh, Maple Products, Cakes, Coffee, etc.
 P. M. Daniel, Esquimaux Village, Snow House Restaurant
 Mark L. Stone, Mirror Mystic Maze
 Cragie Gordon, Camera Obscura
 H. Alberts, Heidelberg Castle, Golden Bear Inn
 Wm. Keast & Co., Colorado Gold Mine
 Mrs. Mary P. King, Scientific Kitchen
 L. A. Thompson, Scenic Railroad, Palm Garden, Restaurant & Swedish Café
 Foster & Cockburn, Ceylon Tea Court
 '49 Mining Camp Co., Mining Camp, Dance Hall, Concert Hall, Saloons, etc.
 Richard Foote, Illusions
 L. Grothwell, Registration Bureau and Postoffice
 E. Bounegage, Flemish Dairy
 San Joaquin County Building
 R. F. Hafford, Arizona Stuffed Birds and Luna Illusion
 Canadian Club, Canadian Cottage and Club Rooms
 I. W. Taber, Photograph Gallery
 Southern California Building
 A. L. Stone, Dairy Villa
 G. S. Cook, Bicycle Shed
 A. T. Smith, Dante's Inferno
 Chas. Romain, Hayti Coffee Booth
 A. Young, Aquarium & Marine Restaurant
 H. Roltair, Egyptian Hall
 Murao & Meyoshi, Japanese Tea
 Dr. White Cloud, Roddy & Daniels, Indian Village
 Herbert Bankert, Cosmopolitan Louvre Restaurant
 T. Richards, Brazilian Coffee Booth
 James Albert Catheart, Haunted Swing
 E. M. Foster, Tamale Kitchen
 R. De Cornelly, Electric Theatre and Café
 R. De Cornelly, Parisian Fine Arts and Statuary
 M. J. Morley, Palace of Black Art
 G. T. Marsh, Japanese Jinirikshas
 L. J. B. Bourgeois, Waffle and Coffee Booth
 A. W. Meyer, Home Comfort, Coffee & Chocolate Booth
 A. Thoman, St. Bernard Dog Show
 Ayers, Miller & Spencer, Oregon Hydraulic Mine
 Albois Fisher, Cosmorama of World's Columbian Exposition
 George H. Swanev, San Francisco in '49
 Bertha Myard, Olympian Temple
 Jos. Baker & Sons, Ice Cream and Confectionery Booth
 Storey & Holloway, Automatic Race Course
 H. Roltair, Palace of Illusions
 E. Allier, Agent, Dahomey Village

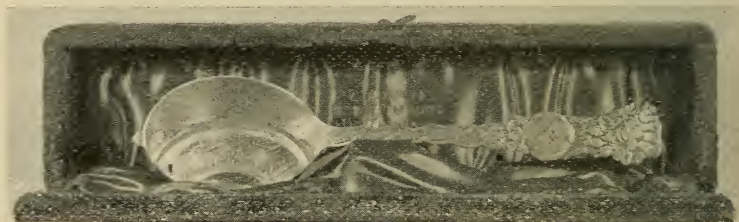
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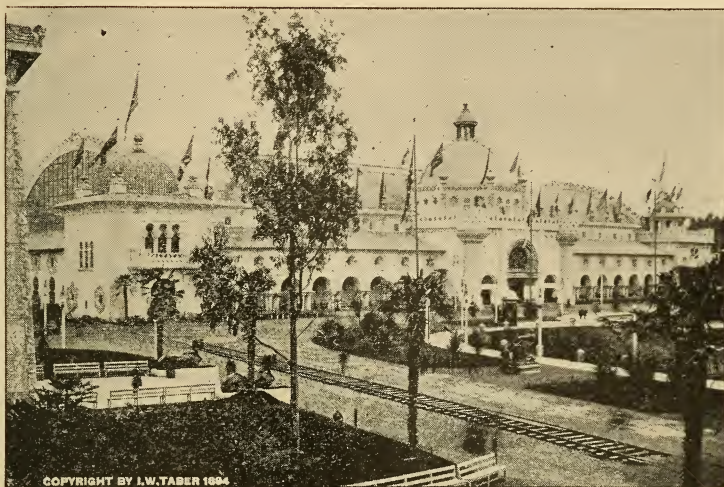
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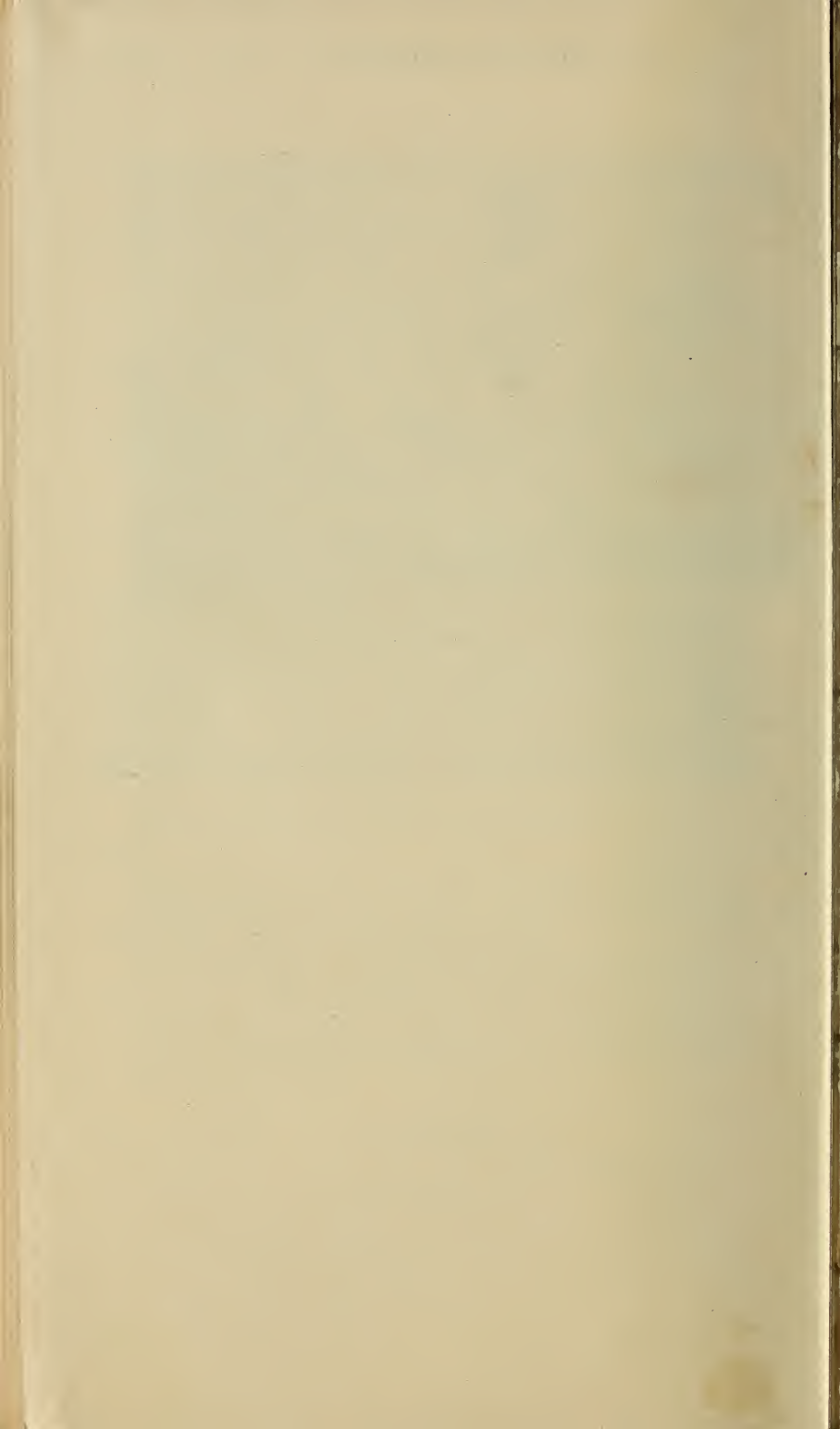
MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

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Among the interesting exhibits in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is that of Phelps & Dayton's Pen Extractor, which is located in the southeast portion of the building near the Canadian Exhibit.

This device is a California invention, and is a very unique and useful novelty, inasmuch as it does away with the annoyance heretofore connected with the extracting of the pen from the holder, as with the aid of this device the pen is easily and quickly extracted from the holder without soiling the fingers.

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